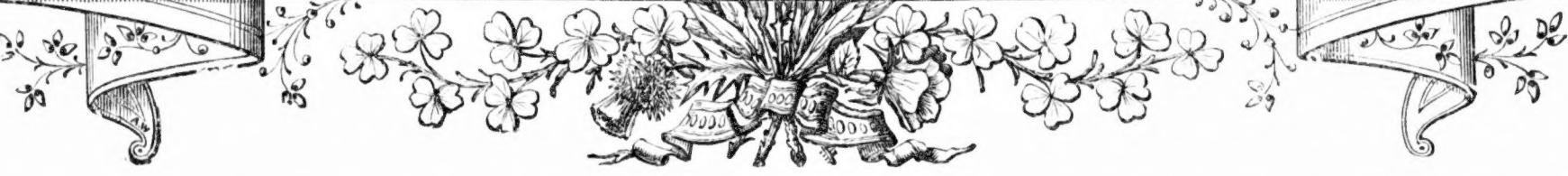


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THE RIGHTS OF NATIONALITIES.

FOR some years past no phrase has been so often used in political writings as that of "the rights of nationalities," though (in spite of a few plain remarks on the subject by Mr. Mill) there is far from being any general understanding as to what a "nationality" is, or what the rights claimed for it are. As a rule, a man who declares himself in favour of "the rights of nationalities" passes for a person of liberal sentiments, and it is taken for granted that any one who questions those rights must be an enemy to freedom, and that their greatest opponents are naturally the despotic Governments of Europe. The fact, however, is that the nationality theory, owing to the vagueness of the terms employed in setting it forth, is one of the most dangerous ever broached. It is a weapon equally well suited to despots and revolutionists, and which, in the hands of either, may be turned against the best interests of civilisation. Originally, no doubt, the theory sprang from a liberal and just idea, and signified (to quote examples) that Italians and Hungarians ought not to be governed by Germans, nor Poles by Russians, but that every nation should be allowed to rule itself and develop freely the kind of civilisation peculiar to it. These rights, however, whether allowed or not, would have been called, fifty years ago, "national rights," and not "the rights of nationalities." The word "nationality" was fre-

quently used in 1814 and 1815, when the Treaty of Vienna was in preparation, but it simply meant the fact of being national. Thus, when it was desired to guarantee to the Polish subjects of Prussia their continued existence as Poles, a clause was devised binding the Prussian King to grant them "institutions calculated to ensure the preservation of their nationality." Sixteen years afterwards, when the French Chamber of Deputies adopted, for the first time, the declaration, which it so often repeated, that "Polish nationality shall not perish," every one understood this to be the expression of a determination that the Poles should not be extinguished as a nation, though Poland had long ceased to exist as an independent State. No one at that time said that Poland was "an oppressed nationality," or that the Poles under the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Governments were "oppressed nationalities;" it was stated simply and correctly that the Poles were oppressed in reference to their nationality, which the partitioning Powers had, individually and collectively, engaged to respect. In the course of time, however, as the expression "*La Nationalité Polonoise*" became popularised, a concrete instead of abstract meaning was given to the word, and people began to look upon a "nationality" as signifying something less than a nation—either the fragment or remains of one, or the nucleus of one that had not yet existed. When the revolutions of 1848

broke out, "oppressed nationalities" were heard of everywhere, and meant, in the language of the period, any bodies of population differing in race, language, and national feeling from the governing race of the State to which they belonged. That they were "oppressed" was, under the circumstances, a matter of course; there was a national antipathy between rulers and ruled, and the rulers could only make themselves obeyed by causing themselves to be feared.

The rulers, however, soon found that the game of nationalities was one at which they also could play. Almost every "oppressed nationality" in Europe has some other "nationality" connected with it, which, if it does not oppress, at least has not succeeded in inspiring it with any solid feeling of attachment; and many of these minor "nationalities" are mean in proportion to their pettiness and historic insignificance, and willingly join with the despotic Monarch to resist the just claims of their superiors, simply because they are jealous of them. Thus the Croats did their best to paralyse the Hungarian movement. They were tempted by the Austrian Government to attack the Hungarians, for centuries their fellow-citizens, and to raise the banner of Croatia, which never before had a banner. They were determined that Croatia should no longer be known simply as an annex of Hungary, and preferred that their political parent should perish rather



RUINS OF AUSTINFRIARS CHURCH AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.

than that she should continue her existence with the adopted Croatia as one of her provinces. If the Hungarians say now, "We wish to be governed as Hungarians," the Austrian Government replies—"Yes; but a majority of the inhabitants of the ancient kingdom of Hungary, including Croatia, is not Hungarian at all, but Slavonian. We feel bound to attend to the interests of the loyal though uncivilised portion of the population;" and the effect of this apparently liberal move, to which no one who is a thorough supporter of the nationality theory can possibly object, is to checkmate the Hungarians.

In Italy the Germans could make no use of the nationality theory. However they might differ ethnologically, the races of Italy had all adopted the Italian language, or dialects of it, and in Lombardy it was impossible to set the lower against the higher and middle classes of the population by appealing to national antipathies, the only national antipathies known being those which separated Italians from Germans. The sole way to gain the good favour of the peasantry and working classes of Lombardy was by exempting them almost entirely from taxation. This plan was tried, and so successfully, that there is no reason to believe the Austrians would ever, without the assistance of the French, have been expelled from the Lombardian territory, where the Labours took but little interest in the struggle one way or the other. The educated classes, that is to say, the landed proprietors and the inhabitants of towns generally, were full of patriotic feeling; but the poorest, most ignorant, and by far the largest portion of the population, had no interests at stake, and had quite as much to expect from the Austrian as from any other Government. When there are not two nations in a country in an ethnological sense, the two nations—rich and poor—which Augustin Thierry said he discovered everywhere, can always be played off one against the other.

In Galicia Austria discovered, long after the partition of Poland, an inferior race of men called Ruthenians, and endeavoured to persuade them that they formed a "nationality" quite distinct from that of the Poles. The efforts made by Austrian officials to raise up the Ruthenian, or Russine nationality, may have enabled the Polish cause to some slight extent in Austria, but to an equal degree they have advanced the interests of Russia in that tottering empire. The Russians insist on regarding the Ruthenians or Russines as their brothers under a false name. They were, indeed, closely related to them six centuries ago, and are something like twentieth cousins now. It will be strange if Austria and Russia should some day come to blows about the Ruthenians, Russines, or Russians of Eastern Galicia, who have no history whatever apart from that of the Poles!

In the western provinces of Russia, or eastern provinces of Poland, the Russian Government has also Ruthenians to deal with, and seeks to raise up these "peasant slaves" against the educated Poles, who represent all the civilisation of the said provinces. Here, again, the cause of nationality is made to serve that of despotism, which knows that it can always find supporters among the lowest classes, and that it has only to fear opposition from persons who have inherited feelings of independence and cultivate freedom as a sort of tradition.

In Finland, too, Russia has contrived to profit by the theory of nationality. She has raised up a Finnish peasantry against a Swedish aristocracy and merchant class; and now, if any one talks of the "rights of nationality" in Finland, Russia may say, with truth, that she observes them, though by so doing she only places herself in a better position to deny the educated men of Finland the political franchises expressly guaranteed to them.

No power, however, in all Europe makes such an ingenious use of the theory of nationalities as Prussia. She ignores it altogether in Posen, where she has to deal with Poles, and proclaims it loudly in Schleswig, where Denmark has to manage a certain number of Germans.

Denmark, on her side, comes forward in Schleswig on behalf of Danish nationality; and when we find in the very same place Danes whom it is sought to Germanise, and Germans whom it is attempted to Danishise, and, moreover, that both endeavours are declared by their promoters to be eminently "liberal," we then cannot help thinking that the theory of nationality is, at least, a very imperfect one. Instead of talking about the rights of nationalities, we should, perhaps, do well to confine our attention to the rights of nations and of individuals. Secure these, and the ill-defined things called "nationalities" will be able to take care of themselves.

THE OLD CHURCH, AUSTINFIARS.

If one could have looked upon London during its Medieval period, the eye following from point to point its picture-like outline, not the least of the interesting architectural groups would have been the wealthy establishment of Friars' Hermits of the Order of St. Augustine. A portion of its old walls only are spared down to the present time, with a few windows of extraordinary beauty, it having escaped the Great Fire but not that great devourer of antiquity "private fire," to which it eventually succumbed. The monastery was founded as long ago as 1253, by Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, "to the honour of God and the Virgin, for the health of the souls of himself and his descendants." Another Humphrey Bohun, his grandson and successor in the title, built the present church in 1351. Two domestic buildings were all of good design, but the special glory was the conventual church, which had all the magnificence of a cathedral—a nave 153 ft. long by 83 wide, with ample transepts and choir; the long perspective of arches, the windows filled with flowing tracery, bore all the characteristics of the Decorated period. The west window (shown in our Engraving), although a restoration, preserves all the geometrical arrangement which characterised the original. As time made its havoc in the monastic body the floor of the church was filled with monumental brasses, with effigies of priests and laymen under fretted canopy-work, the leading designs of which may now be seen in the empty sockets of the numerous slabs which intersperse the building. A most exterior features of the edifice was an elegant steeple, one of the architectural marvels of London. Stowe calls it "most fine," and describes it as furnished with a spire "small,

high, and straight." "I hear say," he adds, "seen the like?" Most probably it was composed of that unlike tracery-work of the Decorated period in which the architects of that time were wont to luxuriate; and it must have been a pleasing occupation for leisure moments to watch the graceful lines of shadow from its form, which fell upon the turrets and high-pitched gables surrounding it. A tempest in 1332 overruled it; but it was rebuilt, and stood an admired object until the year 1603, when an infected petition to have it repaired resulted in its being taken down to avert the danger of its falling. The establishment flourished in the reigns of Edward III and Richard II, from grants of land and charters, and became the centre of artistic, intellectual, and pious effort; and the very name of this beautiful house was synonymous with influences to illuminate and dignify the age. On the 12th of November, 1539, Thomas Hammond, Prior, surrendered his monastery to the King; two years afterwards a portion of the site was granted to Sir Thomas Whalley, Lord St. John; lastly, King Edward VI, in 1550, granted to the same Lord St. John (created Marquis of Winchester), "and his heirs in socage," all the upper part of the church, the choir, transepts, and chapels. The new proprietor used the building for the storage of corn, the choir he converted into a codhouse, sold the monuments of noblemen, and stripped the lead from the roof and laid it with tiles instead. On the site of the cloisters and gardens the Marquis built a large mansion, the remembrance of which is preserved in the names of the two Winchester-streets and various others in the neighbourhood. The manor was not pulled down, but erected by Edward VI, to the Dutch, to be their peccating-place. By letters patent, dated July 21, 1551, the King "appoints that John a Lescos and his congregations of Wallons should have Austerlitz for their church, to be called by them 'Jesus Temple,' and to have their service in 'for avoiding all sorts of Anabaptists, and the like.'" It has ever since been in their quiet estimation, with very little change in its appearance. Ambassador from the Netherlands lie buried here. The Royal family of the House of Orange have attended from time to time, and the church was undergoing thorough repair for the last three months, when the late disastrous fire, which almost completed its demolition, broke out, occasioned by the hot pipes from a stove igniting pieces of wood in the wall through which it had to pass. The flames rapidly swept along the interior of the roof, which fell in heaps of fire below, burning the pews and destroying a fine organ, also doing great damage to a library of more than 1000 volumes, some in valuable manuscript bearing the date of 1623, and which were about to be handed over to the custody of the Bodleian Library. Dr. Gobie is the present minister. This account is abridged from an admirable paper by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., read at the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society about two years ago.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

By a treaty concluded on Monday between the President of the Swiss Confederation and the French Ambassador the Valley of the Dardanelles has been ceded to France, in consideration of the cession of an equal extent of territory to Switzerland.

The *Opinion Nationale* has received a second warning for the publication of an article entitled "Martyrs of the Clerical Party." The motives of the warning are stated to be, that the *Opinion Nationale*, notwithstanding that it has received several semi-official warnings, has continued to falsely attribute all the acts of the Government to what it terms "clerical influences" and to misrepresent the liberal intentions of the Government of the Emperor."

The demand for *articles de Paris* has become so great that numerous workmen thrown out of employment in the cotton factories have been engaged at various hands. Others have found employment from the toy manufacturers, who it is calculated, export annually to the amount of 7,000,000 francs, to Belgium, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Mexico, and Brazil. The players, perfumers, and artificial flower makers are in a flourishing condition. All the great forges in Paris are at full work in consequence of large orders received for machinery of every description. The present mild weather has been highly favourable to the numerous workmen employed in the buildings now rising in every corner of Paris and the suburbs. The manufacture of India-rubber has extended itself greatly within a few years in Paris. It was formerly confined to one house, and a large quantity was imported from England. At present the home manufacturers export largely. The manufacturers of zinc likewise continue to receive large orders for exportation. Great activity still prevails in the Faubourg St. Antoine, particularly among the cabinetmakers and in the marble yards. Large orders likewise have been received by the paperstainers in that quarter.

ITALY.

The Ministerial crisis is now over in Italy, and a Royal decree has been published appointing the following Cabinet:—Signor Farini, President of the Council; Signor Pisolini, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Signor Peruzzi, Minister of the Interior; Signor Pisanielli, Minister of Justice; Signor Minghetti, Minister of Finance; Signor D'Isi Rovere, Minister of War; Signor Menabrea, Minister of Public Works. Parliament was to assemble on Thursday.

AUSTRIA.

The Reichstag will be prorogued on the 20th, and meet again next May. The provincial diets will sit three months—from January to March. The new law upon the press will be sanctioned immediately after the prorogation. It seems that an amnesty for political offenders, including those of the press, throughout the whole of the empire will be proclaimed on the Emperor's birthday.

A despatch from Venice states that a statute for Verona has been submitted to the Emperor. There is to be a Diet composed of forty members, chosen by direct election, and naming their own president, and subject to the ratification of the Emperor. The Executive Power will be composed of thirteen members, nine of whom will be chosen by the Diet and four by the Government. The Diet will have the right to revise the statute.

A difference has arisen between the Austrian Government and the Archbishop of Olantz, Landgrave of Furstenburg, on the subject of a case of excommunication. M. de Schnerling represented to the Primate that the measure was no longer suited to modern times, and that it had produced a very disastrous effect; but the Archibishop declared that by the Concordat he enjoyed a right to act as he had done, and would not allow his decision to be interfered with.

PRUSSIA.

Addressess to the King, and Royal replies thereto, continue to be the course of action reported to be by the aristocratic party in Prussia; while the popular feeling manifests itself unmistakably in support of the members of the Lower House by subscriptions to the national fund and every other means which the Government permit. In the most recently-reported of the Royal speeches the King said:—

The present movement is not so much directed against the new organisation of the army as against the army itself. Attempts are being made to relax the military discipline, as has been especially proved by the late events at Graudenz. The subscriptions in money which are now being made on behalf of those who are victims of their constitutional sympathies prove that a perfect consciousness of these tendencies prevails among the leaders of the movement, and that they try to extend them to many other questions. The necessity under which the Government was placed of acting against some fanatics caused these national subscriptions on their behalf. The acts of the Government against these public officers are made the pretext for pursuing aims of quite another character. The aim which is principally pursued by every nation is the inauguration of a Constitutional Government. The Constitution has not promised this. Only legislation, with the co-operation of the Parliament, I am fully determined not to part with the Constitutional rights of the Crown, which form its power. Nothing shall divert me from these views, which I have pursued since I assumed the Regency, because they save the welfare and the power of the country, which requires a powerful Crown and a powerful army. The leaders of the present movement, who desire neither of these things, are quite conscious of the ultimate object they have in view. Although there are not many of them, they have nevertheless succeeded in creating great confusion in the public mind.

GREECE.

The Provisional Government having ordered that the election of the future King of Greece should take place by universal suffrage, the polling commenced on the 14th instant, and was to last ten days. Up to the evening of Dec. 3, 2500 votes had been taken in the city, and all, without exception, were in favor of Prince Alfred. The despatches say there can be no doubt whatever that the popular voice of Greece will invite our Prince almost unanimously to ascend the throne. Demonstrations in his favour continued to take place everywhere. A telegram from Athens, dated the 10th, states that 70,000 votes had been already recorded in favour of Prince Alfred of Greece.

A decree has been published for the issue of 100 drachma bonds, the amount of six millions. The bonds are to be issued at par, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The premium is to be 1 per cent, and 1 per cent is to be reserved as a sinking fund.

Prince Ypsilanti has written a long letter in French to a London contemporary on the subject of certain statements which were published regarding his supposed claims to the throne of Greece. Prince Ypsilanti vindicates the disinterestedness of the services rendered by his family to the Greek cause, and for himself declares that he is satisfied his own country will do him the justice to believe him free from personal ambition. But the letter, which is dated Nov. 21, does not specifically disclaim any willingness to become a candidate for the vacant throne.

A correspondent writing on Nov. 28, gives the following account of the demonstrations which had taken place in favour of Prince Alfred:—

The first great event of this week are the demonstrations we have had in favour of Prince Alfred. As soon as it was seen from the newspaper reports, both English and French, that England was not going to be led by the Greeks here as Prince as their King, these demonstrations began to be made of greater force. We have already gathered in them in our capital—two on the night of the 22d, just on the anniversary of Ossian's expedition, on the following day, and the last this day. At the third demonstration thousands of citizens, merchants, professors, landowners, students, my lords, lawyers, military, even ladies, with torches in their hands, having at their head the portrait of Prince Alfred and those of the Potentates of the three protecting Powers, marched through the town. From the windows flowers were thrown on the portraits, while shouts of "Long live Alfred, King of Greece!" were heard on all sides. The procession stopped under the windows of the British Embassy. Mr. Scarlet addressed the crowd from the balcony in the following words:—

"Attention, I am called by the honour you do me by this manifestation in favour of Prince Alfred in aid of the English nation. As far as regards the choice of Prince Alfred I must retain the same reserve that I have hitherto shown. It is a question depending on the highest considerations, and on which it is not in my power to determine. Whatever may occur, you may be assured of the deep interest which England takes in the welfare of Greece. I recommend to you calmness and moderation in your proceedings, and to wait for the meeting of your National Assembly."

Inland both people and army have declared for the Prince King, saluting his nomination with 101 canon-shots. In Nauplia, in Argos, in the Pelopon, in Patras, and Spetsia and Hydra, in Kyparissia, similar demonstrations have taken place.

To-day we have had another episode. M. Philemon, the editor of the *Aspira*, a newspaper noted for its Russian leaning, was preparing a demonstration in favour of the Duke of Leuchtenberg. It is asserted that he has lured some country people from the environs, and that they were to inflict a暴行 with the inscription, "Orthodoxy for ever!" This, it carried out, would only lead to bloodshed, and the poor innocent country people would have had the worse of it, as everybody—people, army, and national guard—will want to have Alfred, although they are as orthodox as any. The Government, in order to prevent further complications, asked M. Philemon to leave the country. General Ciceroni, the late Prime Minister of Otto, who had fled from the first days of the revolution, came back from Constantza yesterday, having come secretly, having left the *Aspira* for the European dress in order not to be recognised. But people say him. It was at once suspected that he came for reactionary purposes, and the Government intended to him the will of the people to rescue his exile. You see, then, that there is some cause for apprehending intrigues; but the people in general are resolved to go straight to their object, and this is to elect Prince Alfred their King. This feeling is unanimous and most firmly rooted all over the country.

To the Greeks, the Prince unites all the requisites they want—orthodox religion, great clemency, and a pure name. He is no orthodoxy; but the Greeks are no bigots, and they would be satisfied with a prince who his children should be brought up in their religion, as King George did with his sons. The only objection brought forward by Russia are the treaties of 1830. But Greece is by no means bound by those treaties; and the other Powers who made them were only bound as far as the election of the first King was concerned—an election which was made by them, while now it is Greece that elects. Why did not England and Russia forbid France to elect Napoleon III. Or her Empire or, his election being contrary to existing treaties? Or did there one code of justice for great nations and another for small ones? This is what Greeks say, and I believe it cannot be denied that they are right. But will their right be acknowledged—with Prince Alfred come to reign in the country which offers herself to him? These are the great questions the solution of which is anxiously expected.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Reliable information having been received that a supply of arms, the destination of which was unknown, was to be conveyed across the Principalities, the Government gave orders for their seizure. The Servian Government, however, having officially claimed the ownership of the weapons, and requested for them free passage across the Romanian territory, the arms were immediately ordered to be restored.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY ON THE ARABIAN COAST.

A private owner, just received, furnishes some particulars of a fearful tragedy recently enacted on the Arabian coast, not far from the entrance to the Red Sea. It appears that some time in the month of September, while the *Penguin*, Lieutenant G. G. McHardy, tender to the *Narrows*, the flagship of Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, at the Cape of Good Hope, was in the Mozambique Channel, ten boats were detached from her for the purpose of watching some slaves. It was the intention for the vessel to pick them up at a place called Fort Durnford, about sixty miles south of the Cape. On the very afternoon of the 26th, however, nothing could be heard of the boats. As the wind was blowing steadily towards the north it was determined to cross the line between them, and when the *Penguin* was about thirty miles north of the line, at a place called Brava, news of the missing boats was received. The boats had been seen there, but as they could not get in by reason of the heavy surf they had gone on before the wind to the north. The natives did not know of any Landings-place in that direction within 600 miles. When the boats left the ship they only had eleven days provisions, and therefore so soon as the *Penguin* got news of them started in their track with all possible speed, and arrived at a place called Bunder Pelek on Oct. 25. At this place the *Penguin* learnt the sad news that the whole of the crews of two of the boats, fifteen men in all, had been actually murdered by the natives. So far as could be learned the boats' crews, finding themselves short of food and water on the Arabian Sea, had turned to return, loaded with the intention of replenishing and then making the best of their way to Aden, on the Red Sea. They had gone in their boats from the time they left the *Penguin* in the Mozambique Channel, over 1200 miles. No doubt their intention was that they should Aden, to have come back to the *Penguin* on the change of the tide. They had got at the Arab village named Bunder Pelek to obtain water and provisions, but the natives did not at first appear hostile, but, on the contrary, invited them to come on shore. Sub-Lieutenant Fontaine, who was in charge of the party, did not deem it prudent, however, to risk all at once, although probably nearly famished with thirst. He therefore went in the small boat, with a crew of seven in each. The cutter was lying upon and surrounded by the natives. What became of the other two boats is not mentioned. On the arrival of the *Penguin*, and the foreigning parties having been received, the natives demanded that the prisoners should be given up, or, in default, prepare for the destruction by fire and sword of all the vessels, horses, and people of the place. After consulting twenty of the murderers were given up to the commander of the *Penguin*, who was told that the others had escaped, or they would also have been sent. It was on determined to have these men example to deter their countrymen from led into similar conduct. At the date of the latest advice, also in the third week in October, the murderers were awaiting their execution, which having been delayed, the *Penguin* would leave that part of the coast. The *Penguin* had received a sum of £12,000 for the carbines of the murdered men, but had not discovered any of the bodies.

IT IS CALCULATED THAT THE METROPOLIS ALONE SWallows, in the course of a year, no fewer than 27,000 oxen, 40,000 calves, 1,500,000 sheep, and 35,000 pigs, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousand sacks of den value, to find their way into the same channels of consumption. The total value of the flesh annually imported into London, although it is not, cannot be more than £14,000,000 annually. For the whole country we shan't say less than 2,000,000 head of horned cattle and about five times as many head of sheep.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

GENERAL NEWS.

Though there is no particular war news from America there are several items of great general importance. The hardened conduct of General McNeil in executing the ten Confederate prisoners in Missouri is likely to provoke retaliation. President Jeffers in Davis having ordered the Confederate General commanding the Mississippi department to demand the surrender of Federal General McNeil for murdering ten Confederate citizens of Missouri. If this is refused, and the charges are proved to be true, the Confederate General is instructed to execute the first ten Federal officers that are captured. It was generally believed in New York that the orders of the Confederate President would be carried into effect.

The Federal Government had issued an order for the release of all prisoners held in military charge for discouraging the enrollment and opposing the draft. All persons arrested in the Confederate States for hostility to the Federal Government are to be discharged on parole, or allowed to leave the country. This does not, however, refer to persons who have been in arms against the Government. It is added that numbers of political prisoners had been unconditionally released from Fort Warren. Pierre Soulé has been discharged from Fort Lafayette. President Lincoln had ordered the Attorney-General to take measures for carrying out the Confiscation Act.

Mr. Brown, the newly-elected Abolition member to Congress from Missouri, had issued a proposal urging the Northern States to initiate the question of a gradual emancipation of the slaves in Missouri.

The future financial policy of the Government continues to be discussed. It is supposed that more legal-tender currency will be issued.

The New York press generally had criticised the official correspondence on the subject of the proposed mediation in an unfavorable tone towards England and France, to both of whom interested motives were attributed. The policy of Russia was favourably critized.

New Orleans correspondents of Northern journals assert that the species which the Federal Government ordered General Butler to restore to the French Consul was afterwards sent to an agent at New Orleans of the Confederates for the purchase of food and clothing.

The Legislature of Georgia has voted 500,000 dols, for obstructions to be placed in all the navigable streams in Georgia.

A large Democratic meeting had been held at New York. Speeches were made urging the forthcoming prosecution of the war to re-establish the Constitution throughout the Union. Hopes were expressed that the North and South would again be united in order to attack England. McClellan's removal was denounced. Denunciations against England continued to be poured forth from the press and the pulpit and by public speakers on all occasions, which seem to elicit popular approbation.

The Nassau *Guardian* asserts that Admiral Wilkes had threatened to enter Nassau without the permission of the Governor, but that he afterwards bore away, and lay at the distance of a marine league from the shore. The *Guardian* expresses fears that Admiral Wilkes' hasty conduct may embroil America and England in war. The same journal likewise states that the Captain of the Federal steamer Onovora had infringed the Queen's proclamation in capturing a schooner within the Abaco Reefs, near Allen's Cay.

THE OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Rumours were current that General Burnside's threatened attack on Fredericksburg was merely a feint to cover the transportation of his army from Acquia Creek to the Peninsula. It was impossible to ascertain if the rumours are well founded. The general impression was that an advance on Richmond by way of Fredericksburg is impracticable.

President Lincoln left Washington on the 27th ult., and had an important interview with General Burnside at Belle Plain.

The Federals had extended the time for the inhabitants of Fredericksburg to remove their women and children until the morning of the 23rd ult. No news had been received of any bombardment, all being reported quiet. Confederate General Lee was at Fredericksburg, and, it was supposed, would resist the passage of the Rappahannock by the Federals. The Confederates were strengthening their position at Fredericksburg, the condition of the roads rendering any movement of the Federal army impracticable. The Confederates remained in the immediate front of the Federals at Harper's Ferry. The reports of "Stonewall" Jackson's movements were still conflicting.

All sorts of rumours were current concerning the destination of a large Federal expedition preparing under General Banks. One report stated that the expedition would proceed to the Peninsula, and would co-operate with the gun-boats in the attack on Richmond by way of James River.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

A grand expedition to open the Mississippi, under the command of General McClellan, was to consist entirely of Western and Northwestern regiments. It would embrace ten regiments from Indiana, twelve from Illinois, four from Iowa, four from Wisconsin, two from Minnesota, and 10,000 troops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, from the army in Kentucky. The cavalry and artillery force was to be ample for any emergency. In addition to this force, the gun-boat fleet, under Commander Porter, would operate with the expedition. The fleet consisted of ten gun-boats, mounting 121 guns. The Confederates have erected very extensive fortifications at Port Hudson, on the Mississippi, 150 miles from New Orleans, commanding the entrance to the river.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of North Carolina assembled on the 17th ult., and Governor Vance sent in his Message on the following day. He takes strong ground for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and proposes a reserve force of 10,000 men for the State, to be discharged in the spring, in time for their faring operations. How to raise this force he leaves the Legislature to decide. He complains of the bad faith of the Confederate Government in sending agents into this State for clothing and supplies, after agreeing not to do so if the State undertook to clothe its own troops. He has made arrangements to remove large supplies of breadstuffs from the counties threatened by the enemy, and recommends an embargo on clothing and breadstuffs, except for the Confederate Government. He urges stringent measures against speculators, and more stringent measures against deserters and their abettors.

The Confederates had driven in the Federal pickets at Newbern, North Carolina. They endeavoured to capture three companies of Federals, but were repulsed. The Confederate force was said to number 4000.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—It is announced (but not officially) that the second daughter of Prince Christian of Denmark, Princess Sophie Marie Frederica Dagmar, aged fifteen, the sister of Princess Alexandra, will be married to the Hereditary Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, the Cesarewitch, next nineteen; and that their confirmation is postponed because, previous to this ceremony, they will enter the Greek-Catholic Church.—The marriage of the Earl of Eglington and Lady Sophia Anderson Pellingham, only daughter of the late Earl and Countess Dowager of Yarborough, took place on Saturday last. From the recent deaths of the fathers of both the Earl and his bride the wedding was very private, and, in order to avoid my public intrusion, generally inseparable in matrimonial alliances contracted by persons of their rank, this religious ceremony was performed by special license.—A marriage is arranged to take place between the Earl of Essex and L. S. Louisa Boyle, sister to the Earl of Cork.—A marriage is arranged to take place between the Countess of Guilford, widow of the late Earl of Guilford, and Mr. J. Lester Elliot.

NEW LIFE-BOAT FOR NEW ZEALAND.—Some interesting and satisfactory trials were made at the Regent's Canal Dock on Monday with a new life-boat on the plan of those of the National Lifesaving Institution for New Zealand. The boat is thirty-five feet long and six feet wide, and seems to be admirably adapted for the special purpose for which she is required—namely, to land passengers at Auckland from ship when the surf should be too heavy for ordinary boats to venture off. Her sailing-proprieties answered extremely well, and when full of water the boat self-righted it in fifteen seconds. She possessed all the qualities of the single-hulled boats of the Life-boat Institution, and was shipped on Tuesday morning on board the emigrant ship *Huntress*, which leaves in a day or two for New Zealand with 200 emigrants. The boat has been built by Messrs. Thorneys, of Greenwich, under the direction of Mr. John Marshall, the intelligent emigration agent for the colony of New Zealand in this country.

IRELAND.

FIRE AT BALLYDONLAN CASTLE.—A mansion of somewhat interest—Ballydonlan House, in the county of Galway, was nearly destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The House or Castle of Ballydonlan at one time surpassed, in the magnificence of its internal arrangements and furniture, any other in the west of Ireland. It was one of the most ancient seats in Galway, the O'Donlans occupying it in the fourteenth century, when they lived in all the style of Irish Princes. The estate of the Donlans of Ballydonlan, like many another in this country, became heavily encumbered, and a few years ago changed owners in the great Land Mart of Henry Street. Mr. John D. Marion, of Weston, Mr. Mahon had tradesmen employed in making some important repairs when the sad accident, which every one must deplore, occurred. It is not known how the fire originated, nor are we aware whether the building was insured. The fire was confined to the central building over the great drawing-room, leaving the side wings untouched. The roof fell in, but no one slept under it, and the damage to the building is less than was expected. Everything was done by those who assembled from the adjoining district to preserve the property.

IRISH FACTIONS.—The Redemptorist Fathers, acting under instructions from their Archbishop, have managed to establish the entente cordiale between two rival factions of Tipperary—the "Three-year-olds" and the "Four-year-olds." This met by appointment in Eudy Chapel. The church where the parties met was crowded, and after the service the Archbishop said: "Let one belonging to each of the parties now come up before me." Here two persons advanced in years—one a tall, fine-looking man about seventy years of age, a highly-silient farmer; the other apparently not in such good circumstances, but more advanced in years—approached the Archbishop, who now sat on the platform of the altar, and, as they approached, they knelt before his Grace, who asked them where they fully, cordially, and perfectly reconciled? They replied, with much emotion, in the affirmative, shook hands with each other, and then passed on, and were followed in succession, two and two, for nearly two hours, similarly. The great bulk of them were respectable, intelligent-looking, and impressed with the gravity of the occasion. Some were young men, bright and cheerful-looking; others men about thirty-five or forty; others fifty, and so on—all took the promise and shook hands. In one case the brother of one who had been murdered grasped the hand of the man who had slain his brother in one of the horrible factiousights, and said he forgave all and never more would think of what had happened. The Archbishop asked each individual who had been his greatest enemy, and he caused the parties thus brought forward to shake hands, which they did cordially.

SCOTLAND.

A MODEL LANDLORD.—In the course of the rejoicings at Eglington Castle, last week, a letter by the Earl of Eglington to his commissioner was read, in which the Earl said:—"I shall feel obliged by you in informing my tenants, at such a time and in such a manner as you may consider most expedient, that next May term it is my intention to make them a present of ten per cent off their rent for this year's crop. I am well aware that the last four years have been anything but remunerative to the farmers of this part of Scotland; but I wish you distinctly to explain to my tenants that the above gift is in no case to be construed as a solatium for bygone losses. I beg that those who may have suffered so seriously as to injure their prospects of managing their farms successfully will candidly make their position known to each case that is brought under my notice."

THE BREADALBANE TITLE AND ESTATES.—A rumour is afloat that the late Marquise of Breadalbane a few hours before his death married a woman with whom, before his engagement and marriage to the late Marchioness, he had an intimate intimacy, and who at that time had presented him with an illegitimate son, who is the gentleman spoken of as likely to contest the succession with Mr. Gavin Campbell of Glenfalloch. It is generally understood that he concealed with considerable care the succession of Glenfalloch as heir of entail, which seems to be attested by the fact of the Duke of Buccleuch succeeded as the large unencumbered property and appearing at the Marquis's funeral as chief mourner, Campbell of Glenfalloch not even being present. The following paragraph appeared in a London contemporary a few days ago:—"As many unfounded rumours are afloat concerning the Breadalbane succession, we are authorised to state that John Alexander Gavin Campbell is now Earl of Breadalbane, and so acknowledged by all the relatives of the deceased Marquis, whose wish it was that as such he should be treated with all respect by his near relations. The disposable part of the Breadalbane property is divided equally between his three nieces and his nephew, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; and Lady Elizabeth Pringle, his sister, inherits the Berwickshire estate, through her mother, the first Marchioness of Breadalbane.

A MODERN JACOB.—A few days ago Mr. Thomas Stratton, sawyer, Denny, Stirlingshire, aged seventy-eight years, went to his rest. It is noteworthy that at his death he was the happy head of a family, composed of the following numbers:—Children, twelve; grandchildren, sixty-five; great grandchildren, twelve—the eldest of whom is eighteen years of age; total, eighty-nine. Mr. Stratton's children may not inaptly be likened to the twelve tribes of Israel. It would perhaps be rash to infer that in after years they may grow to such proportions that no man can number them; as descended from a worthy "forebear," they, however, will probably grow till the Straits of Denny become a numerical power in the locality.

A NATURAL MISTAKE—IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES.—One evening this week as a worthy denizen of the county of Forfarshire was proceeding homeward somewhat late he was rather startled by observing what he imagined to be a fellow of corpulent dimensions loitering by the side of the gateway leading to his house. Unpleasant thoughts of the innumerable grottoing cases reported in the papers rose in his mind, but, in a peremptory tone, he ordered the intruding stranger to go about his business. Although the order was given in stentorian tones, the villain who had so daringly blockaded the way made no sign of "mudging." Courage rose in the heart of the citizen, and he dealt a violent blow at the intruder with his clenched fist. The stroke fell remorselessly on the victim of his wrath, but had a somewhat painful effect upon the deliverer, for on his hand coming in contact with the adjacent wall, our gallant townsmen fell gloriously, his "back to the field and his feet to the foe," with a sounding thud. His fall, however, appeared to have had the effect of cooling his pugnacious propensities, for our hero bent a retreat, muttering something about that "being a hard customer." The truth was, that his opponent was none other than his own shadow, reflected by the light of a gas-lamp on the wall! [He must have had a wee drap in his e'e.]

STEAM-SHIPBUILDING ON THE CLYDE.—This branch of Scottish industry continues to be well sustained. Thus, Messrs. W. Denny and Brothers, of Dumbarton, have launched an iron screw of nearly 1400 tons, and have three other large vessels still in course of construction. The steamer just launched is to be fitted with engines of 200-horse power, by Messrs. Denny and Co. The house of Napier has a contract on hand for three iron-plated screw-frigates, required for the Turkish Government, and to cost £750,000. Messrs. Card and Co., of Greenwich, have launched a screw of 2500 tons, named the America, for the Norddeutsche-Lloyd, of Bremen, being the fourth vessel of the same size which they have built for that important company. The America is 360ft. in length, 40ft. breadth of beam, 34ft. depth of hold. She is to be fitted with a pair of inverted cylinder, direct-acting engines of 500-horse power, nominal, capable of being worked up to 1800-horse power. Messrs. Card have besides on the stocks another steamer of the same dimensions for the Hamburg and American Steam-packet Company; a mail-steamer for the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, to run between Dieppe and Neuchâtel; and five paddle-boats for the home trade. The extensive works formerly used by Messrs. J. Scott and Sons have been purchased by Messrs. Card and Co. for £30,000. The premises comprise a dry dock 300ft. in length. Messrs. Napier, it should be added, have launched the Wolf, the first of a fleet of steamers being built for Messrs. Burns's mail line between Glasgow and Belfast.

THE PROVINCES.

A STEEL MERCHANT-SHIP.—Messrs. Jones, Quiggin, and Co., of this town, have just contracted to build a steel, for a Liverpool house, a vessel of 1200 tons. This will be the first merchant-vessel built of that material. The plates will be manufactured at the Mersey Steel and Iron Works.

We believe that experiments on Messrs. Jones's angular target are about to be resumed at Shropshire, when the Whitworth gun will be employed to test its stability. The target will be the same weight per foot as the Northumberland target which was so mutilated by the Whitworth shell.

THE SUTLER MAN-OF-WAR.—The Sutler (3663), converted frigate, was tried on Friday, at Portsmouth, with most satisfactory results. She attained a speed of 13·53 knots, notwithstanding the boisterous state of the weather. The suttler carries as her armament, on her upper deck, eight 40-pounder Armstrong guns, one 110-pounder Armstrong as a pivot fore-aft gun, a 20 and a 12-pounder Armstrong field-piece, and the usual number of hot guns. On the maindeck she mounts twenty-four 38-pounds of 65 cwt. each, and four 110-pounder Armstrongs, the latter having a central position in the battery.

STEALING JEWELLERY.—Four men, two of them German Jews and two Hungarians, were examined at the Birmingham Police Court, on Saturday, on a charge of stealing jewellery to a large amount. The practice of the whole of the prisoners was to go to wholesale jewellers, affecting to be purchasers for the foreign market, and whilst apparently transacting legitimate business, to carry on a wholesale system of robbery. This they did in Birmingham last week; and, after visiting one place, there was found on one of the men eight gold brooches, eight pairs of earrings, and thirty-four gold pendant cases. The other men were similarly implicated.

SINKING ACCIDENT.—A few minutes before eleven o'clock on Saturday morning an singular accident occurred at the London-road Railway Station, Gloucester. In order to facilitate the erection of the new station, the contractors have erected a scaffold about thirty-five or forty feet high, to the top

of which a six or eight horse-power steam-engine had been elevated, for the purpose of lifting the framework. In the absence of the driver the engine was seen to start along the runner, and before any one could reach the road it ran into it, it fell over the end of the framework and dropped into Stowes-street, which is at this point about thirty-five feet below the level of the station-yard, so that the engine fell a distance of not less than seventy feet. It was broken to pieces. Fortunately no one was injured, though several passengers in the street had narrow escapes.

FOXHUNTING EXTRAORDINARY.—A few days ago the little village of Horton, Sussex, was enlivened by a foxhunt of a very novel and exciting character. It appears that a workman employed at Horton House was returning from his dinner, when he heard Reynard issuing from a gap in the hedge near the rectory. He lost no time in giving the alarm, and very soon almost the whole parish turned out en masse—men, women, and children, all armed with the most offensive weapon that presented itself—billhooks, stakes, hammers, spades, and even pickaxes were grazed by the eager sportsmen, and away they went, over hedges and ditch, in the style of a fox in a direct line for Westbury. When near that place Reynard doubled and made ready for Horton, still followed by his relentless enemies, and on reaching the rectory he bolted into the garden, and eventually ensconced himself in a famous old tree, from which he was soon driven, when, to the amazement and chagrin of all parties, it turned out to be not Reynard at all, but a fine specimen of a foxhound belonging to a gentleman in the neighbourhood. So, after looking rather sheepishly at each other for a few moments, the disengaged hunters burst into a hearty laugh and separated.

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE FISHERY ACT.—Some of the fisherman on the River Severn having been in the practice of using nets on that river during the fishing time, ostensibly for the purpose of taking small fish, though there can be no doubt innumerable salmon are frequently taken by this means, the conservator of that river, acting under the directions of the officers of the Severn Fisheries Protection Association, has just convicted two men, named William Owen, sen., and William Owen, jun., for using a net in the night time, on Nov. 9, contrary to the statute. The facts were clearly proved by a number of witnesses, who saw the defendants on the river bank who received a quantity of small fish which they had taken in nets of small mesh. The elder Owen, having been convicted on former occasions, was now fined £25, including costs, or two months' imprisonment, and the young £1, £3, or one month's hard labour. A third defendant, named Thomas Owen, was summoned, but did not appear, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension.

THE RETURN OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN TO MADRID.

THE visit of the Queen of Spain to Andalusia has given much satisfaction, it is said, to Sovereign and people, and her homeward journey to Madrid was marked by a succession of fêtes and rejoicings which made it in every respect a Royal progress. Apart from these demonstrations of loyalty, however, the tour through Andalusia must have been a delightful one, since it is the most beautiful portion of the country, and combines within its area an exquisitely-temperate climate, and at the same time magnificent scenery, frequently interspersed with forests and flora of Arabia and Egypt.

From the summit of the Picacho de Veleta—one of the highest points of the Sierra Nevada, from whose slopes lead, marble, and alabaster are taken in such rich abundance—the traveller may behold one of the most imposing views in Europe. Towering to the height of 11,350 feet, this mountain is the centre of a magnificent panorama, which extends beyond the snowy peaks and the tremendous precipices of the great Andalusian chain which terminate on the north in those verdant plains bounded by the summits of the Sierra Morena, eighty miles away. On the rocky shores of the south, the Mediterranean seems to beat at the spectator's very feet, and, should the weather be clear, far out in the distance he may see the African coast. Those Andalusian plains, watered by the Guadaluquivir and its tributaries, are of a moderate temperature, although they occupy the warmest corner in Europe. Neither frost nor snow remain upon the ground; and, on the other hand, the scorching African blasts are cooled and purified in their passage over the snowy summits.

At Despina Perros the whole appearance of the landscape is changed; for while, on the northern side, the plants are of those species which abound in the latitudes of the same temperature as the south of France, the southern side exhibits a profusion of mastic trees, myrtles, and the flora of warmer climates, gradually assuming the appearance of an Asiatic country. From the Carolinian hedges of American aloë the eye rests upon the palm and olive groves of distant farms and convent gardens, relieved by the brilliant scarlet flower of the fig-marigold adorning more humble dwellings. From the bananas which flourish in the batmy air of Seville to the dwarf-palms, the wild caper plant and olive, the hundred species of aromatic plants, the orange and lemon groves of the grey old monasteries, the vegetation is full of sweet and salubrious odours, and the land blossoms with gorgeous flowers, from the January bloom of the almond-tree to the last June flower of the olive. The harvests of fruit and grain succeed each other throughout the year, beginning in February or March with the sugar-cane, and ending with the orange, where fruit and blossom appear together. Wine and oil, fruit and corn, yield to the husbandman a glorious harvest from the abundant soil; the rich pastures feed herds of the bulls for which the province has been famous for ages; and the oak woods of Cordova maintain a multitude of hogs. The abundance of fish and game is only equalled by the mineral wealth of silver, lead, copper, coal, and sulphur. It is little wonder that the people, so bountifully supplied by nature, should exhibit an improvidence which, to the inhabitants of a less genial climate, is attributed to indolence. Fervid, and with a more lively wit than is possessed by the rest of his countrymen, the Andalusian labours with assiduity but without anxiety, and in the future of Spain he will bear a prominent part, since the greatest men of the race have been natives of the province. Everywhere during the Royal visit the popular enthusiasm was manifested, and at Cartagena it may be said to have reached its culminating point. This wonderful old city on the south coast of Murcia is the head of one of the finest harbours in the Mediterranean, the island in the strait forming a complete breakwater, and the surrounding hills forming a perfect screen for the large vessels which lie there in full security. From its original foundation as a colony of Carthage till it was taken by Scipio—ever after its destruction by the Vandals in 421—it continued to be rich and profluous. Its glories revived under Philip II., who rebuilt it on account of its magnificent harbour; but, as if in sympathy with its original foundation, it began to decline after the loss of the Spanish colonies, and the terrible epidemic (attributed to the malaria of the marshes) which from 1804 to 1812 carried off 20,000 persons out of a population of 50,000, gave it an almost irretrievable blow.

The present Government, however, has once more resuscitated Cartagena, and the port, which ten years ago seemed only a deserted ruin, bids fair to be another Cherbourg, since it is already defended by forts, batteries, and casemates, many of them constructed of marble and granite.

Here the Queen spent some time in the arsenal, and herself assisted to fix the keel and framework of a new schooner then in course of being built; she also expressed a lively interest in the difficult undertaking of digging a carressing basin in the solid rock. On the evening of her stay she attended a state ball on board the Queen Isabel II. The deck of the vessel had been transformed into a splendid saloon, ornamented with statues and hung with drapery and flowers, a blue canopy glittering with stars of gold hanging over a hand-pipe fountain. The whole scene was brilliantly lighted with gas, and the Royal apartment was fitted with consummate skill and at great expense. An avenue of palms led to the reception-chamber, which was reached by a handsome staircase erected on the deck of the vessel.

The close of the auspicious journey was accompanied by a demonstration in which the entire Court, as well as the people, joined to welcome the Royal tourists on their re-entering Madrid, where their care and duties of Government will, it is to be hoped, find new significance in the recollections of the loyalty of the country.

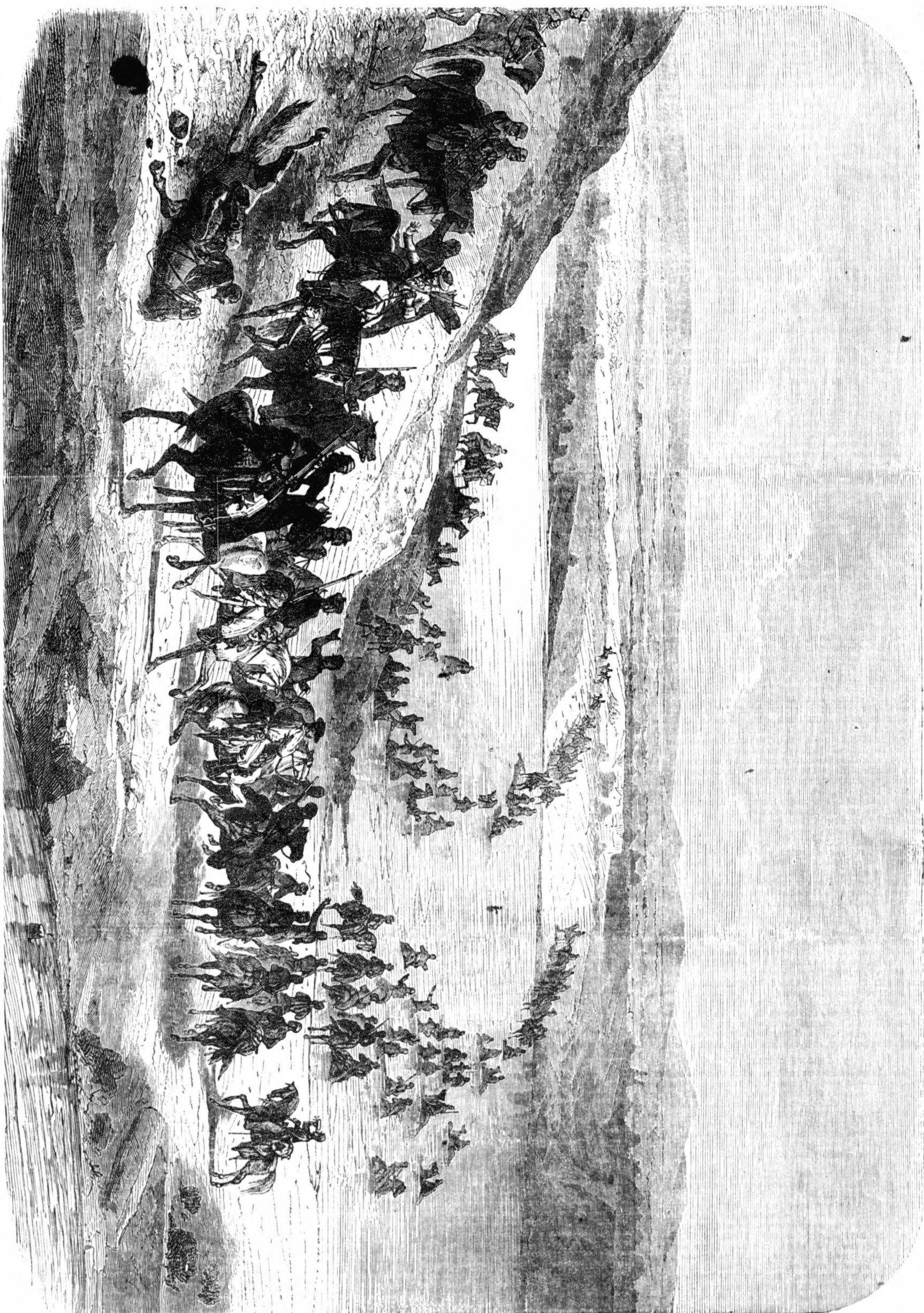
THE SACKVILLE-STREET CLUB, one of the principal Conservative clubs in Dublin, if not the principal, at the last meeting of members ever held, have elected Sir Robert Peel unanimously. There was not a single black bean. This is an honour which no Liberal Chief Secretary ever received before in Ireland.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT advertises for 2000 headboards for graves. They are to be of oak, walnut, or mahogany, six and a half feet long and 14in. wide. D. W. Kubie, of Philadelph., and sons, manufacturers, 50 Broad-st., Philadelphia, 1862.



RETURN OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN TO MADRID FROM HER JOURNEY THROUGH ANDALUSIA.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.—CONFEDERATE CAVALRY UNDER GENERAL STUART RECORSSING THE POTOMAC AFTER A RAID TO CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.



THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

THE CLUB.

During the fifty or sixty years that the Smithfield Club has been in existence it has often found itself compelled, from the pressure of circumstances, to leave its usual sooty life in the great metropolitan desert, and, when it had obtained a "local habitation," to resort to many a makeshift contrivance, with the view of effecting something like a permanent settlement. "Wootton's livery stables, the Dolphin-yard," Smithfield, were the scene of the first show. Then Swan-yard; Dixon's Repository, Barbican; and Sadler's-yard, Goswell-street, were successively the favoured regions. But as the stimulus imparted to competition amongst the breeders of cattle spread the consequently increasing number of visitors, and the interest excited in the public mind, rapidly developed with the lapse of time, those places, each in its turn, had to be abandoned for a more convenient locality. The club, however, stuck with a deep-rooted affection as long as it could to the congenial neighbourhood of Smithfield, as if the genius loci might receive offence should they dare to quit its charming precincts; and it was not without serious misgiving and trembling anxiety that in 1839 the bold step was taken of removing out of the City altogether and pitching the pens in the far distant West, in juxtaposition with, if not under the same roof as, Madame Tussaud's waxwork. The annual exhibitions of fat stock from this time forward acquired a renown they had never enjoyed before. Popular favour was lavished upon them to such an extent that constant additions had to be made to the acre of the show-yard, equally for the sake of the cattle and the public; and the club's meetings in London came to be regarded as one of the two great events of the year in the agricultural community. Still the cry for room, and yet more room, was heard on all sides. Light and air were not yet less energetically demanded. The owner of the bazaar could not go on for ever pulling down a wall here and another there, adding half a score feet in this direction and half a score in that. It had expanded and expanded until it could do so no further without spontaneous combustion. After a second day it was a veritable "chamber of horrors." People wondered that they could pass through its crowded and confused mazes and escape suffocation or being crushed to death; and as to the unfortunate cattle, panting on the verge of asphyxia, we shall never know what they felt. Their sufferings were, however, such that the occasions were not rare when the butcher's knife did its merciful work of terminating their career, and the vacant pen was left to tell the sad story.

THE NEW HALL.

Four years ago the Smithfield Club, prompted by Mr. Giblett, the well-known cattle-dealer, and Mr. Fisher Hobbs, one of the leading spirits in our agricultural institutions, and other gentlemen, began to seek an adequately commodious exhibition hall, and, desirous of quarters in the West-end not being procured, the club leased their annual show to a company that has built the present new hall in the more business quarter of Islington. Not that the great spectacle has been farmed out for a long term of years to speculators possessing only a pecuniary interest in the club's welfare; on the contrary, a large proportion of the shareholders in the Agricultural Hall are likewise members of the club. The late Mr. Jonas Webb was the chairman of the company, and our leading implement-makers are united with some of our principal agriculturists in its directorship.

The hall may be approached from Islington-green, near the new fountain and statue of Sir Hugh Myddelton; but the principal entrance is in Liverpool-road. Heroic bucolic taste has not confronted us with a dead wall or a featureless gable-end, after the manner of barns and byres; but, with the assistance of Mr. Frederick Peck, the architect, has erected a really fine facade in the Italian style, with a central arch, right and left side-entrances, and twin towers of lofty and elegant form, beautified with buff, red, and white bricks and stone friezes and enrichments. Arranged along this front are the pay-boxes, free-ticket entry, catalogue-stand, bookstall, parcel and cloak room, and telegraph, inquiry, and police offices; so that, without passing through any antechamber, you at once enter the main hall at its western end. This noble apartment, 381ft. in length by 217ft. in breadth, is surrounded by deep galleries, the spaces below these being lighted by windows in the external walls, while the central area is illuminated from the skylight roof—an arch of trussed iron framework of 114ft. span, resting upon fifty-six iron columns, 33ft. in height, the crown of this roof being 70ft. from the floor. In the evening an artificial day is created by some 5000 flares of gas. The ventilation is effected by means of two longitudinal chambers, each 6ft. in breadth, perforated underneath, supported by the iron columns, and communicating with the towers which are designed to maintain a draught on the principle of tall chimneys. At the eastern end of the building, where is the entrance from Islington-green, is a minor hall 100ft. square; and, to give some idea of the magnitude of the whole, it is said that the roof comprises two acres of slates and one acre of glass, while the space afforded by the galleries alone (to which there are five staircases) considerably exceeds an acre. On the north side of the main hall we find the offices of the club, the hall-keeper's residence, lavatories, store-rooms, rooms of the clerk of the hall company, and a first-class refreshment-room. In decoration the interior of the Agricultural Hall is sufficiently pleasing, without any admixture of the glaring and gaudy. Perhaps the too-prevalent tints of brown and amber would have a prettier effect if lined and picked out with a few more warm touches of positive rainbow colouring.

INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS.

The arrangement of the different kinds of live stock and of the implements is discovered at a glance. Light implements, stalls, &c., occupy the galleries; heavy machinery is placed underneath, close to the walls; the sheep-pens (of wrought-iron tubing) stand next, down both sides of the hall; and the cattle occupy the central portion of the ground floor, in four ranks, the beasts being all separately haltered to four lines of iron fence. Each animal has a space of 6ft. in breadth in which to stretch his limbs or lie down, and the public can walk in front of the handsome heads and horns, as well as behind the long rows of tails and heels, the central avenue forming quite a spacious promenade. The swine hold an odorous levee by themselves, in their 100ft. square drawing-room, at the eastern end of the main hall.

THE SHOW.—CATTLE.

The club has dispensed its new residence with an additional £600 in the prize-sheet—the money prizes, silver medals, and handsome silver cups, which are now substituted for the gold medals, amounting to the total value of £2000; and the entries of animals are 418, against 319 last year, the sheep in particular having been furnished with several new or expanded classes. After the judges had made their award there was a private view on Saturday last, and on Monday the show was thrown open to the general public, at a charge of five shillings. On Tuesday and subsequent days the admission-fee was one shilling.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Prince of Hesse visited the hall on Saturday, and were soon after followed by the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary.

The 180 cattle, as a whole, may be characterised as equalising, though certainly not surpassing, the standard excellence of former occasions. But visitors should be aware at the outset of the illusion produced by the mere spaciousness and loftiness of the hall in diminishing the apparent size of the animals. There is a larger proportion of stably good butcher's beef, and there are fewer specimens of rare development and early maturity than from a year of progress might have been expected. Breeding has become a refined art, and feeding is conducted with wonderful judgment and skill; but while, in combination, they are improving the entire herds of Great Britain and pushing particular races into pre-eminence, the fact still remains that we are beholden to voluntary feasts of nature for those individual animals which now and then astonish us with their perfections. The present year has given us no steer or ox of superlative merit; while Mr. Eastwood's Rusto (out of Mr. Wetherell's herd), goes as closely as forms a poor substitute for that exquisitely beautiful milk-white steer of Colonel Townley, which delighted us last year as Beauty's Butterly. This year is the triumph of the cross-breds,

The £10 silver cup for the best steer or ox in the hall is carried off, not by a shorthorn or Hereford, as usual, but by the produce of a Devon bull and shorthorn cow, bred and fed by Mr. John Overman, of Barnham Market, in Norfolk. And the "rosemary" of the judges was that of Mr. Stewart's cross-bred shorthorn and polled Scot, which won the highest honour at Birmingham. In appearance, Mr. Overman's steer is like a ruddy Devon of very great size and substance, but without the defective hindquarters of that breed. The girth is 9ft., or 9in. less than that of Mr. Stewart's heavier-polled crossbred; but in several points, as the round and neck-vein, in general beauty, and in touch, the winner of the cup is clearly superior; and then Mr. Stewart's great but plain ox, now, apparently, suffering from long journeys, and gone off in touch since the Birmingham Show, is one year and four months older. Bearing in mind that the judges are instructed "to keep strictly in view the object of supplying the markets with the cheapest and best meat," we are disposed to acquiesce in their decision, especially as the places of distinction here awarded to two first-cross animals are the truest compliment to the value and perfection of the parent breeds.

The £10 silver cup, for the best heifer or cow in the hall, is given, not to Mr. Eastwood's cow Rosette, but to a heifer of Mr. Tennant, of Leeds (thus reversing the Birmingham judgment). Her sire was the Sixth Duke of Oxford, but first-rate blood has not conferred upon her any special beauty; her head is not very handsome, she is not good before the shoulder, and, though girthed 8ft. 11in. (one inch more than the cow), hardly shows evidence in her own person why she should have borne off the piece of plate.

Gazing now at the shorthorns in general, we find a rather ordinary collection of steers and oxen. Mr. Frost's roan steer is lean, of good frame, but has a girth of only 7ft. 8in.; it is fair Christmas beef, a little loose in hand, but not a splendid show animal such as some former years have brought us. And the Duke of Beaufort's steer, which is here first in the class because the Birmingham first has not come, is by no means first rate, defective in the flank, and girthed 8ft. 5in. Earl Howe's prize ox, second at Birmingham, is first in his class here, as Mr. Sumerton's ox could not be admitted to double the conquest of last year, when it ought properly to have been slaughtered and eaten long ago. Neither Mr. Worley's roan, Earl Spencer's big Strawberry, Mr. Scrutton's ox, Mr. Walter's heavy beast, nor Mr. Harnadine's "commended" animal retrieve the want of quality in this large class. The heifers are certainly much better; in fact, they make a very fine class, and the cows are little less meritorious.

The Herefords are unusually good; Major-General Hood wins with a steer from the Fenn's Farm, Windsor Park. In the still better class of older animals Mr. Aldworth, of Abingdon, takes first prize with a big heavy ox that many people will consider out of place. Mr. Hawker's ox, of the same age, and six inches greater girth, is the truer type of a Hereford, very wide and deep in frame, with better rounds of beef, but has gone off in condition since the Birmingham show. Mr. Shaw's steer of superb quality comes in for the second prize. The Hereford heifers and cows make two classes of rare merit; Mr. Turner's cow especially having splendid flesh and a beautiful curly coat.

Of the Devons there is an average show, the older steers or oxen exhibiting considerable size with their wonderful quality of flesh; and the cow class comprises some prime specimens of this beautiful breed.

We find a large show of the useful red Sussex cattle; only a couple of the dairy polled breed of Norfolk, and three of the long-horns, Mr. Barber's cow being fat, and showing more beauty and quality than are generally present in the classes of this antique breed. The Duke of Beaufort's yellow West Highland is a very superior animal; and in the capital classes of polled Scots Mr. McCombie's black ox and Mr. Stewart's brindled ox very properly change their Birmingham places in favour of the former.

SHEEP.

We can say but a word or two on the very numerous and well-filled sheep classes. It can hardly be in accordance with the club's desire of distinguishing the cheapest and best meat that the £20 silver cup for the best longwool has gone to Mr. Foljambe's splendid little Leicesters, instead of to Mr. Mills's Cotswolds, of about the same age, but half as heavy again, with as fine mutton. Among the grand pens of Southdowns Lord Walsingham and the Duke of Richmond are here only second to Mr. Biggin, who takes also the £20 silver cup for the best shortwool sheep. If the perfect symmetry and exquisite finish of the Southdowns are astonishing, so also are the great size and weight attained by the Hampshire Downs, by the Shropshire and noble Oxfordshire sheep. Of the latter breed Mr. Charles Howard, of Bedford, is the champion, and his sheep are certainly most extraordinary for frame, weight, quality, and wool. But in this class, in the Hampshire and Wiltshire Down class, and in the cross-breed class, we observed prizes and commendations awarded to animals that still show by the light colour on their backs where the shears have shaped the fleece into deceptive symmetry. Some sheep are clipped so flat and broad that, when lying down, their smooth level backs display almost the perfect curve of a plough mouldboard. If the mountain sheep are interesting, with their horns and picturesque appearance, the grand class of cross-breeds is interesting from the great value of the sheep in wool and mutton. Consumers of meat and wearers of woollen can desire no better animals than the Sussex and Cotswold wethers of Mr. Stilgoe, of Banbury, which win the £20 silver cup, as the best in the "other" classes.

PIGS.

The pigs make an average show. Mr. Lynn's white pigs under four months old are marvels of early maturity; Mr. Cattell's "Lincolnshires" are exceedingly fine; and Mr. Baker's black "Hampshires," 16 months old, winning the gold medal as the best pigs, are uncommonly well formed and splendidly fed. Mr. Crisp's black sow in the Extra Stock Class is also an amazingly good specimen of Suffolk pork.

IMPLEMENTES.

There is a great display of agricultural implements of all kinds, and by makers from all quarters. All the leading firms are there—Tuxfords, with steam-engines; Clayton and Shuttleworth, with thrashing-machines and straw-carriers; Howards, with a fine show of ploughs and their new haymakers; Ransome and Sims, with barn and field implements and their new self-raking reaping-machine, which has proved a great success during the last harvest; Hornsby, with ploughs and novel washing-machines; Garrets, with thrashing-machines, drills, and horsehoes; Bentall, with scarifiers and root-pulpers; Coleman, with cultivators; Turners, with roller mills; Richmond and Chandler, with chaff-cutters; Boby, with cornscreeves; Aveling, with a locomotive for corn on roads; Ashby, with handy small steam-engines and hay-makers; the trustees of Crosskill, with carts and waggons; Smeeton, with root-lifters and new self-raking reaper; Burgess and Key, with grass-mowing and self-delivery reaping-machines; Cranston, with Wood's reaper; Pickley and Sims, with Bamfitt's reaper; M. McCormick, with his new self-raking reaper; Cuthberts, with their own manorial delivery reaper; and so on, through a list that might fill half a column. Steam culture, the great fact of the day, is represented by something more telling and important than mere models and sketches of apparatus; the machines themselves are exhibited, and the several inventors are furnished with the irresistibly-persuasive argument of testimonials by the hundred detailing the practical experience or hearty approval of customers. One maker offers to do most and best work for the money; another can deal more readily with small angular inclosures; a third grubbs up a seedbed and plants the seed in a single operation; and the very extensive evidence in favour of the various machines, alike on the civilian "clay" and on the more easy-tempered "medium or light soils," conclusively establishes every essential point in the question of steam-power tillage. The saving of one-third the farmer's toils on a large occupation repays the prime cost of a steam plough in a few years, while two small farmers can join in the purchase of an apparatus too costly for one. The notabilities of the show, however, are

not solely among machinery of massive character; one great curiosity is the cow-milking machine, an American "invention" for obviating the immense loss suffered by farmers the whole world over from spoiled udders in the hands of unskillful or ignorant milkmaids and men. It is said that a fortune is being realized by the invention, and so simple is the movement producing the requisite suction and squeezing, that, when slightly altered in detail to suit the varying dimensions of bovine wet nurses, this milkpail with pump-handle will probably supersede the one now filled by the ruddy palms of the milkmaid. Another Yankee labour-saver is an up-and-down saw (shown by Childs, of Oxford-street), worked from a rotary motion by means of a cross-shaped slide, which enables the instrument to operate at any angle, as in sawing through or ripping up logs, and secures many other advantages with the least possible number of working parts and the utmost simplicity and efficiency.

SEEDS AND VEGETABLES.

The display in the galleries is not confined to mechanics; vegetables receive due place and attention; and the magnificent and tastily-arranged collection of roots and cereal specimens, grains, seeds, &c., of Thomas Gibbs and Co., of Piccadilly (the Royal Agricultural Society's seed-men); the stall of fine roots of Sutton, of Reading; that of George Gibbs and Co., and some others—including a strain of Hallett's pedigree wheat—are worthy of careful study as demonstrating the progress of agricultural botany contemporaneously with the breeding and nurture of animals. Seeds of artificial manures for all crops and soils are also present. And for forcing the annuals on forced propagation the world-renowned Thorley, of Newgate-street, offers emblematic food; while Simpson, of Birmingham, Henri of Hull, and other grinders and mixers of good things, provide also condensed nutriment for every kind of stock.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

EAST KENT.—Mr. P. Wyndham Martyn, the father of the member for Rochester, is spoken of as the candidate in the Eastern division of the county of Kent, now, or shortly by the death of Mr. Deedes. The Conservatives are already at work to secure the return of Mr. Norton Knatchbull. The name of Mr. Frederick Hope, who has estates in the county, has also been mentioned.

ANDOVER.—Ex-Lord Mayor of Canterbury has nearly come; let us hope, and received unanimous support from his numerous friends in this borough. An idea of an opposition is now abandoned.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The official declaration of the poll was made on Saturday at the Guildhall, when Mr. Sherwin Brinton announced the number of votes polled for each candidate to be as follows:—For Lord Mayor Rose, 17,671; for Pollard Mangels, 16,471; majority for the Lord Mayor, 1,200.

TOTNES.—The nomination for this borough took place on Monday, when the show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Dent, the Conservative candidate. A poll was, however, demanded on the part of Mr. Dent, and fixed to take place on Tuesday; but in the morning of that day it was intimated that Mr. Dent did not intend going to the poll, and Mr. Pollard was accordingly elected.

DROGHEDA.—The retirement of Mr. McCann, M.P. for Drogheda, it is stated, may be regarded as certain. His declining health, and the usurpation (in which he was considerably involved) of the well-known firm of McCann Brothers, are the immediate causes of his intended resignation. The names of several candidates are freely mentioned among the electors. First on our list is that of the Attorney-General, who, when the present member became a candidate, expressed an intention of retiring, made advances to the constituency. Next comes the Solicitor-General. "This gentleman," says a letter from Drogheda, "might be expected to secure the votes of the Liberal-Conservatives." It is also said that he would be backed up by an influential Conservative family.

CRYSTAL PALACE POULTRY SHOW.—The private view of the poultry show at the Crystal Palace took place on Monday. It is by far the largest and best exhibition of the kind that has ever before taken place. All the old classes are well represented, and in addition to this there are some new French birds, which present many features of interest to the poultry fancier. The admirers of pigeons and rabbits will also find much to amuse them. The total number of pens exhibited is 1312.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—From Paddington-street to Paddington the whole line is now reported to be absolutely perfected, and ready in every branch, even down to the liveries of the guards and porters. The usual notice has been given to the Board of Trade to inspect the mechanism of the signals, and when these have been examined the line, it is stated, will open, and with as much completeness of detail as if it had been twelve months in working order. We have heard that one important cause of the delay in opening has arisen from the fact that the carriages intended to be used on the line were all constructed so much too wide as not to allow of the doors being opened, except at stations, and at the same time to occasion considerable danger from the close proximity which trains passing each other would be in. The company proposed to protect the passengers by putting bars across the windows; but this was objected to by the Government Inspector as insufficient. Such, at least, is a report current. We suppose the difficulty has been got over in a satisfactory manner, or will be before the line is allowed to be used for traffic.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.—A remarkable article, says the *Athenaeum*, occurred at the sale of the late Canon Tieney's library, which has just been dispersed under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. It was thus described:—"Elizabeth (Queen). A Declaration of the Sentence and Deposition of Elizabeth, the usurper and pretended Queen of England, broad-side, excessively rare (1588). This scurrilous broadside excommunication, issued with the name of Sixtus V., was intended to have been posted on the walls throughout England if the Pope had been successful, and must have been a most offensive libel to the Queen, as it describes her as 'an Heretic,' 'a heresiarch,' 'conceived and borne by incestuous adultery,' 'an unjust usurper,' 'a perfidious,' 'a murderer,' and with other similar epithets. On the failure of this expedition this broadside was so studiously suppressed and destroyed that its very existence has been doubted and denied. It is supposed to have been printed at Antwerp, and, although attributed to Cardinal Allen, is considered to have been really penned by Father Robert Persons."

RICHARD LENOUR.—This personage, who has just obtained the posthumous honour of giving his name to one of the great thoroughfares of Paris, was a celebrated manufacturer, born in 1766, of a peasant family at 1^{er} of Calvados. He left his native village at the age of seventeen to seek his fortune, and came to Paris, where, after commencing as a simple porter, he engaged in business as a dealer in cotton goods, and in the course of time became one of the richest merchants of the period. Wishing to free trade in his own country from its dependence upon England, he created in France, for the first time, factories for spinning and weaving cotton. As a manufacturer he was very successful, and received great encouragement from Napoleon I., who decorated him with his own hand. The suppression of the import duties in 1814, however, brought on his ruin, and he passed his later days in straitened circumstances. The real name of this remarkable man was François Richard, but, having taken a partner named Lenoir, the two names became indissolubly associated, and are applied only to Richard. He died in 1839.

A MAD AMBASSADOR.—Great excitement was lately caused in Rome by an event which took place, on the evening of the 25th ult., at the Quirinal Palace, the residence of the Prussian Minister, where the Prince and Princess of Prussia had invited several persons to dinner. The Minister in question, Baron de Caenitz, who had not appeared during the repast, suddenly presented himself, attired in a singular costume, and with many gestures elicited out that he would not have his house any longer turned into an inn, and ordered the Prince and his guests to leave. This was said in such a manner as to shock the ears of the ladies. The Prince Royal was seized with a fit of trembling, and while every one was stupefied at the conduct of the Minister in an affected manner, and implored him to leave. This M. de Caenitz at last did. M. de Caenitz was then still in stark mat. He was conveyed to the residence of his brother-in-law, Prince D. Michel Caetani. In an interval of reason M. de Caenitz expressed the desire of seeing Cardinal Antonelli; his Eminence, not being able to go himself, sent Monsignor Berardi; but there was no hope of saving him. It is said that a sermon, preached by a minister of the Evangelical sect in the chapel of the Prussian Embassy on All Souls' Day was the determining occasion of an event the origin of which must be sought further back, and it is believed may be found in the fact that M. de Caenitz had fought a duel a long time ago, in which he killed his adversary.

A SENSIBLE SURGEON.—A deputation from the workmen of Paris having waited on surgeon Nataon and proposed to vote for him as a Deputy, he is said to have returned the following answer:—"Gentlemen, I feel much gratified at the step you have taken, but I must confess that it is not because as much as it does me honour. I do not well see how my knowledge of surgery can have made you imagine that I am qualified for the mission with which you wish to invest me, or how I should have suddenly become a political economist, a financier, and a legislator, because I have discovered the price of a bill in the foot of a wounded man. If the object in view were to appoint an surgeon to the Chamber, that would be a different affair; but the business of a Deputy is what I have never learnt in Hippocrates; and for whom, to speak frankly, I have no use. I am convinced that the affairs of the country would not go on better, and that my patients, being neglected, would fare the worse. I must, therefore, while thinking you for what you have done, decline that you propose to me an honour which it is impossible for me to accept."

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

Literature.

The Works of Thomas Hood, Comic and Serious, in Prose and Verse., Edited, with Notes, by his Son, Vols. 3, 4, and 5. David Moxon and Co.

There is little that is really new to be said about the three volumes of this very attractive re-published now before us, though there is, no doubt, plenty that might be spun out into long paragraphs, and kept pretty fresh to hasty readers. The liability of such humour—no, that Hood's is always of that class—as turns upon nice shades in the meaning of words, to miss its due appreciation with readers a few generations forward is a hackneyed topic; and, in Hood's case, it must be added that he crowds upon you with such infinite ease and apparent unconsciousness that the most attentive modern is always up with him. A good rule for getting at all he intends is to read *exactly* what you find. We will give an example of what we mean. In the "Ode to Rae Wilson, Esq." occurs the following passage:

I own I shake my sides at ranters,
And treat sham-Abram saints with wicked banters;
I even own that there are times—but, then,
It's when I've got my wine—I say, "d—can'ters!"

We confess to having read this years ago without catching the play upon the word "decanter." The reason was, that, instead of reading it exactly as it stands, pronouncing the abbreviated word *as above*, we read it, *sotto voce*, in its complete shape.

It is "Ole to Rae Wilson" will serve as a text from which to start remarking (what has, perhaps, not been remarked before) that Hood had the usual defect of humorists who have met with large popularity from the masses—a total incapacity of understanding women called "religious" people. It is a defect which belongs to the type, and men like Fielding, Dickens, and Thackeray may be quoted as illustrations of it; but Hood was, it must be said, a very striking example, and not the less striking that he had an extraordinary share of the qualities that usually accompany the best forms of the "religious" character. It is not that we, for one, can plumb the mere strength of language contained in this "Ode," or any part of Hood's anti-clerical poems; *that*, it is quite probable, the "protectors" of who a son speaks fully deserved. But it is a mistake to suppose that the class of persons called "saints" or "prophets" are more "holier" than other people, or that they set themselves against funny men out of "spiritual pride." They do it out of conscience, and out of intellectual narrowness, which all the moral exhortation in the world won't mend. It is not to be wondered at that a person nurtured in an extreme creed should think *nothing* objectionable. The real wonder is he does not extend his views, and think some other things still more objectionable. It would be easy enough to show the incongruity of his whole scheme of things, but that would not be the humourist's end in reply to his attacks. He says to a man who is moved by a conscience (however absurd a conscience). "Sir, you are a proud, bilious, strutting, spiteful cantor; and when I take a Sunday walk, I'm as pious as you are." Both clauses of this answer are wide of the mark; and it might even be held desirable, in the interests of truth and good understandings, that such things as the "Ode to Rae Wilson" and the "Sketches of Chagband and Stigmas" had never been produced. However—to apply what Leigh Hunt once said of Shakespeare—it is almost impossible, once having anything of Hood's, to wish it away again; and certainly the "Ode" in question is, granting the standpoint, a poem one would be sorry to part with.

On the general principle which we have just quoted, the world owes a great debt to Mr. Hood, the son, for collecting and assuring to it the possession of so many good things that might otherwise have slipped through its forgetful fingers.

Up-and Life in Egypt. By M. L. WHATELY, Member of the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East. With Illustrations. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.

That Egypt is on the high road to our Indian and Australian colonies, and that it is one of the "lands of the Bible"—in these two facts lies the secret of great part of the attention it has received, and the comparative facility with which European ideas are wedging themselves by rapid degrees into the country of the Pharaohs. Miss Whately's title, taken in connection with the name of the publishing-house from which the book is issued, speaks for itself; so that no one need take up her little volume without knowing what to expect. Its faults (not necessary to be made much of) are the faults of the school to which the lady belongs. There is the usual feebleness of manner, with the usual tendency to drag in bits of Scripture on irrelevant occasions. For example, the authoress does not think it sufficient to describe (and prettily, it must be owned) the flight of a dove up into the bright sky without instituting a comparison with the very remotest that was thinkable—"Thus a believer, who leaves behind him," and so forth, in that peculiar vein of bad taste and bad writing which one has learnt to look for in books dating from Messrs. Seeley and Co.

However, Miss Whately has produced an amusing little volume; and, as we are going to be indebted to her for some of her facts, it is hardly fair to go far beyond telling her that she has not made the most of them in a literary point of view, or looked at them with the eye of a philosopher. There is something very odd, to people who have learned to think a little, in the cool manner in which the lady takes it for granted, for example, that the European notions of beauty which she brought with her are fit to be transplanted into Egypt. She criticises a languid carpenter (who put her to inconvenience by his slowness) without having, apparently, the least notion that the activity which is a virtue in England might be a blunder and a vice in Egypt. And when at nightfall, on a Nile boat, the natives have been amusing themselves with songs and dances, she says gravely:—"It seemed a sad pity that these poor fellows should have nothing better than such childish diversion ere they went to rest." And this, too, after a candid admission that she had been herself "annoyed" by the manner in which the boatmen "begged the idle hours." One of the boatmen, we are told, played on a *tambourine*, while another sang a plaintive ballad beginning "I have received a wound in my heart which is incurable." Then the others sang, in responsive chorus, "Oh, my night, my night!" After this came a comic song, with some "rude pantomime," the burden being the history of somebody's red shawl, which, being lost, a new one has to be bought; and so forth, with "gesticulations all round the circle." Well, really now, that doesn't seem so very bad, to our mind! It is uncommonly like an evening's amusement in England; and the incurable wound in the heart, and the story about a shawl and the troubles it brought with it, are very poor specimens of the graver and the lighter interests of life all over the world. Still, we have nothing but respectful praise for the labour of love with which Miss Whately and her friends ended the evening on board the boat—a labour consisting of New Testament reading, including the parable of the Prodigal Son.

The short and the long of the book is, that Miss Whately and her companions get up, with infinite labour and self-denial, schools for girls in Cairo. Some of the quaintest effects in the narrative occur in the cases in which Occidental and Oriental notions of marriage come into collision. We have, for instance, a little girl, named Salma, who is a pupil in Miss Whately's school, but who is married against her will when only eleven years old. And here is her story:—

SALMA IS MARRIED, AND DIVORCES HERSELF.

One day she took a "huff," as children say, and stopped from school for a week, because another girl had torn the arms off a doll which she had with some difficulty manufactured out of a piece of rag! Just after this we found that Salma was going to be married! It seemed a horrid mockery of the name of marriage, when this little creature's utter childlessness was so plainly shown by her conduct: she was eleven years old, but neither in looks nor manners was at all older than girls of that age among city children of the poor with us. It was found that the mother still half wished to get rid of the burden of her support, and that the mother of a lad about fifteen, who lived near, wished (with equal selfishness) to get a drudge who should carry water and perform menial offices for her household. Neither Salma nor the boy were consulted, apparently, but the two mothers arranged everything, and made a feast to celebrate the betrothal. This was at the house of the aridgroom's family, the style being certainly incapable of affording a guest-

chamber even of the humdrum description. The boy did not come up of a Sunday, as usual, or any other day, but "they could come here," we were told, with a shrug of impatience; this was no ordinary boy. Some swallows were even to the hole close, which were all the ornament of the bazaar. However, her little room held her a present, with which he had been provided for the occasion, now a centenary. As they were poor, only one candle of two tapers (*caban fortepans*). "What can I do with the money?" I asked. "It's for you to make more sweetmeats, and then let me beat her when she finds she has had out!" was the reply. Poor child! how we long'd, on hearing this fresh proof of her unchildishness, to have her again at her alphabet and needle! Happily she did not wait to do very shortly, for the match was ultimately broken off by her own perseverance; she had more spirit than a Madam girl often dares to show, and persisted in saying "Mush on!" (Now wasn't *she* the one who gave way?—perhaps aided by the indifference of the boy-bridegroom met the bazaar with which her place could be supplied, as little ragged girls were not scarce in that quarter.)

Another matron, aged fifteen, named Shelly, used to get besieged by her husband for coming to learn a little. Miss Whately assures us that "an Egyptian girl of twelve or fourteen, though forward enough in making bargains, and up to all the gossip of her quarter, is more unfit to take care of little children than an ordinary specimen of an English village gal at eight years old." This, however, we take with some reservation. A girl who is a mother, even at fourteen, must, in respect to the guidance afforded by maternal sympathies and instincts, have the advantage over a girl of eight who is *not* a mother, however well instructed.

Miss Whately remarks—she says she "must own"—that there is, in dealing with ragged life in Egypt, one great compensation for the filthy habits of the people, the ignorance, the savagery, and the degradation." This compensation is that there is "no drunkenness to contend" against; "no fear of a drunken husband stumbling in, or of finding the mother gone to the gin-shop." Very good. What did Miss Whately expect? Of course there are compensations everywhere; and though she says "this is the *one* blessing (the italics are hers) amid many and great evils," we have not the least doubt that a more catholic and more instructed eye than hers would discover a good many more "one" blessings amid the "evils."

We shall reproduce another anecdote, entire, for the sake of sending a comment or two. One day Miss Whately hears, from her window, a row in the streets, and discovers it is

POOR SHOH IN TROUBLE.

A young woman was struggling in the midst of a crowd, and two older women were beating her furiously and tearing her clothes, while she shrieked and scolded in return, and the crowd, who were chiefly wayward children, did not seem to try and rescue her. You can see that poor Shoh was in a vicious circle; and the women dragged her along the ground for a long time (her veil having been torn off), and struck her when she attempted to rise. I saw Umar Usif down to try and separate them, but we should reach them much had been still further aggravated; a boy, instigated by one of the women, ran on her and bit her arm and shoulder cruelly; she then rolled on the ground, like a wild animal, refusing to rise even when the matron came up and tried to help her; presently she started up by a sudden effort, and began revving, and I fear swearing, at her tormentors, who seemed meditating a third attack.

Umar Usif looked up to the window and said, "What shall I do, she will not come with me?" I ran down myself, hoping she might yield to me; the crowd, which had been augmented by several men, did not attempt to make way for me, but when I gently pushed one or two of the women, they looked round and then drew back a little, so that I could force a passage through to the sobbing Shoh; I caught her arm, and said, "Come, my poor child; come with me!" She followed without a word, nor did the women oppose her departure; they were no others than her own mother and aunt, who had been provoked with her for declining to lend the matut a new jacket she had just made for herself.

I led the poor victim up stairs into the matron's room; she was a deplorable figure, with her dishevelled hair and torn and dusty dress, and face flushing crimson through its dark skin, and all stained with tears and dirt. She stripped up her sleeve, and I saw the arm actually bleeding and bearing the marks of the boy's teeth—her own cousin he probably was, for the aunt was the one who had set him on to this cowardly and savage action to revenge her supposed wrong! I bound up the wound with a bandage steeped in arnica and water, which healed it entirely in a couple of days by being renewed occasionally. But the bitter feelings excited by such a scene were not likely to be soon cured. She was left to lie down, after a composing draught, on the matron's bed for an hour's rest, after which she went quietly to bed. Does not such a scene show the crying necessity for female education in the East?

"Does not such a scene show the crying necessity for female education in the East?" No doubt it does. It also shows the necessity for *Policeman X*. It also reminds one of "rows," the like of which are to be seen every day and hour in England, translated into a little higher terms. Poor Shoh is beaten and ill-treated because she won't do what somebody else wants her to do, though the refusal is a mere refusal, and violates no right of anybody's. Such is life—almost everywhere! Crying want of female education in the East? Yes, madam, and a crying want of gravitation circulation of Mr. Mill's "Liberty" in England, especially among the classes in which your own little volume will find frost acceptance. Oh, which of us has not been set upon by somebody because he wouldn't lend a jacket of his own making?

The very worst part of Miss Whately's book consists of the wood-cuts, which are of the Rosa Matilda school. The best part is its unimaginative fidelity in trifles. One is glad to read an authoress who just tells you that the first sound you hear in the morning in Grand Cairo is the cry of "Milk below!" and leaves you to make your own reflection, to the effect that that's exactly like what happens in your own street.

GARIBALDI AND THE "SAMNITES."—According to a Naples correspondent, an association of working men of the province of Melissa, or of Samnium, as they are taught by ancient history to call it, have lately sent an address of sympathy to Garibaldi, expressed in language of passionate devotion to the wounded hero. The concluding sentence of their address is a singular evidence of the tenacity with which these modern Samnites cleave to the ancient traditions of their race. "All the Samnites," they write, "send you greeting, and promise you that as their ancestors humbled (lit., made to pass under the Fornax) the Roman power, so at your summons in the field of battle they will humble the eagles and birds of prey, whether yellow or black, enemies or allies." To this characteristic address Garibaldi sent from Pisa the following reply:—"My dear Brothers,—I thank you for the many and noble words in which you have addressed me. It was a great consolation to me to know that, tormented as you are by the brigands whom the Court of Rome sets out against you, and ill protected by a weak Government unworthy of itself, and more submissive to the foreign than devoted to the country, you still have faith in the salvation of Italy. There are great virtues in the working men of Italy, and associations like yours tend to develop them. We shall soon see our oppressors pass under the Caesars' Fornax before the free people of Italy. I heartily salute you."

SIBERIAN EXPEDITION.—A letter from Archangel gives some account of the expedition which was organised, with the co-operation of the Russian Government, by Captain Krusenstern, of the Imperial Navy, for the purpose of exploring the Icy Sea and the coasts of Siberia as far as the mouth of the Yenisey. According to the plan decided on, the schooner Yermak, commanded by Capt. Krusenstern, left on the 1st of August the town of Kouiski, on the river of that name, accompanied by a small yacht with four men on board, under the orders of sub-officer Korotki. The yacht returned some time after alone to Kouiski, and gave the following account:—The two vessels safely crossed the Strait of Yengorski-Schar, and entered what is called the Red Sea. They had always kept within sight of each other up to that time; but on Sept. 10 the schooner became surrounded by such compact masses of ice that the yacht was obliged to keep at about a mile distance. The fog afterwards became so thick as to completely prevent the position of the Yermak from being seen. Three days after the weather cleared up, but nothing could be seen of her, and Korotki considered it prudent to return and wait in the Strait of Yengorski-Schar for the return of the schooner. The yacht remained there for a fortnight, but nothing was seen of her, nor could any intelligence be obtained from the inhabitants on the coast. Since that time no intelligence has been received of the Yermak.

AUGMENTATION OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.—In consequence of the numerous garotte robberies and burglaries which of late have occurred in the suburban districts of the metropolis, the Commissioners of Police have decided upon augmenting the police force by 300 men, and also to attach a corps of the A reserve to the S and K divisions. It is also intended to increase the number of police doing duty in the principal thoroughfares of the metropolis and crowded parts. The men of the X division, a division temporarily organized for the International Exhibition, and many of whom have had considerable experience, will be drafted to the different divisions, and it is hoped that these additional measures on the part of the Commissioners of Police will be attended with the desired result, namely, the impression of our readers of the nature of those which have of late been of such frequent and alarming occurrence.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE CABINET.—The General Commanding-in-Chief, together with his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, have had several meetings within the last few days for the purpose of seeing what room there is for reduction in the next Army Estimates.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the following circular, which is being issued by the Central Relief Committee, Manchester, to clergymen and manufacturers throughout the kingdom. Some time must necessarily elapse before the news reaches you; but there is no reason why the proposition should not be adopted where practicable:—

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.
Tewksbury, March 28, 1862.
Dear Sir.—The rapid increase of the distress in the manufacturing districts induces the committee to issue the following circular, a hope that you will kindly consent to carry out the suggestion contained in the accompanying resolution, either by a weekly *per cent* collection in your church or chapel, or by placing boxes in one prominent place at the doors for the special purpose.

It is estimated that by this means no less a sum than £27,000 weekly will be available for the purposes of relief, if £1 weekly be transmitted from every place of worship in the kingdom. The committee are aware that in most churches and chapels collections have already been made in aid of one or more of the funds for the relief of the existing distress; but it is earnestly urged that the urgency of the occasion will induce all classes to make personal sacrifices, and that you may have no difficulty in agreeing to the present proposal, without in any degree interfering with your ordinary funds. The committee would venture to suggest that some means be adopted to bring the subject specially before your congregation weekly, with the view of urging each individual to contribute sums from a penny per week upwards, through this channel.

We shall feel obliged if you will kindly favour us with an early reply, addressed as directed below, and retain yours respectfully, Abel Heywood, Mayor, Chairman; John Wm. Macfie, Hon. Secy. Received.—That a circular be addressed to every clergyman and minister of religion in the kingdom, urging the importance of instituting a weekly or monthly subscription for the relief of the distress in the cotton districts, and that such circular shall be signed by the Mayor, and state the mode in which payments be made. Subscriptions may be paid through any banker to the credit of the fund with Messrs. Heywood Brothers and Co., Manchester (whose London agents are Messrs. Masterman and Co.), or the same may be remitted by post, addressed to the honorary secretary, J. W. Macfie, Esq., 21, New Cannon street, Manchester. Draughts, cheques, post-office orders, &c., should be drawn in favour of Heywood Brothers and Co.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF TWENTY-FOUR LIVES.

TWO men, survivors of a most disastrous shipwreck, have been landed at Queenstown, Cork, and received into the Cork Sailors' Home. On Sunday week the Eliza, a barque of 760 tons, Captain Stuart, left Liverpool for Monte Video, laden with machinery material. Her crew, inclusive of the officers, consisted of twenty-six men. After passing Holyhead the breeze freshened, and it began to blow strong from the south-east. About two o'clock next morning the wind grew so strong that sail was shortened, and at nine o'clock in the forenoon the three top-gallants were carried away. With the loss of these tops one man was carried overboard, another had his leg broken, and the third, one of the two who landed at Queenstown, a man named Montgomery, had his arm dislocated at the shoulder. In an hour after the ship sprang a leak, and before long she had seven feet of water in the hold. The ship was then about midships. All hands were employed at the pumps, but the leak continued to gain at the rate of an inch-and-a-half every two hours. The mate, an American, named Burns, urged the captain to bear up for Queenstown, but the captain refused. For twenty-four hours they continued in this position, when the captain at last consented, and the vessel's course was changed for this port. The wind, however, continued in full force, and the ship laboured heavily. All at once her three topmasts went by the board, and shortly after the sea began to break over her. One sea swept her fore and aft, carrying away with resistless force two boats, and no less than twelve men, not one of whom was ever seen again. At three o'clock she was completely awash and sinking. The two seamen who have been saved, William Lyons, a native of Liverpool, and John Montgomery, a native of Scotland, got into the life-boat and cut away the tackle. The boat was driven clear of the ship, and she had scarcely parted with it when the vessel went down bodily, with every soul on board, those two men alone escaping. A small schooner, named the Asia, whose captain was also an American named Smith, and like the lost vessel, was bound from Liverpool to Monte Video, have in sight to windward, and picked up the two men. They were received on board and treated with the greatest humanity. The schooner getting leaky, she had to bear up for Queenstown to get pumps repaired. At the Cork Sailors' Home they have been received with that kindness the institution is intended to show those in their unfortunate position, and every attention has been paid to them by the hon. secretary, Captain Stuart, R.N., to whom, we may add, it is owing that there exists such an establishment. The seafaring inmates of the home generously entered into a subscription for the shipwrecked men, and provided them with a sum of money and clothes. The survivors were the only two British subjects in the entire crew. All the rest were American, and all strangers to each other, as they had only been shipped four days before leaving Liverpool.

PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE.—We read in a Paris letter that there was lately held an extra Parliamentary meeting, consisting of about fifty "devoted and independent" members of the Corps Législatif, who think it desirable to give the Emperor a friendly warning that public affairs are not going as they ought to do. The historical jealousy of Frenchmen of the intervention of a *garde-chambre* (Gislaff) in the conduct of government was alluded to, and some very free observations were made about the influence of "crinoline" in the present day. Subsequently a deputation waited upon the Duke de Morny, as the President of the Chamber, to request him to make the Emperor acquainted with the sentiments of the meeting. The Duke told them he had already intended to offer some respectful observations to the Emperor in the course of their resolutions. In answer to their complaints on the delicate subject of "crinoline," he said, laughingly, "C'est le commencement de la Régence." This *not* has, it is said, had a great success.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF GREECE.—A despatch, dated Munich, Saturday last, says that a family council, attended by fourteen members of the dynasty, has been held under the presidency of King Louis of Bavaria. Prince Adalbert peremptorily refused to intercede in the rights of King Otto. His wife, an infant of Spain, pronounced resolutely against any change of religion. King Louis then proposed to choose as successor to King Otto one of the sons of Prince Leopold, who should embrace the Greek religion; but the mother, the Archduchess Augusta of Tuscany, was opposed to any such act of apostasy. Nothing was decided. [It is not a little ludicrous to see these German princelings pretending to settle matters about which their opinions are not likely to be asked, and talking of accepting or rejecting a crown which has passed from their race for ever. Will kings never learn to accept the inexorable logic of facts?]

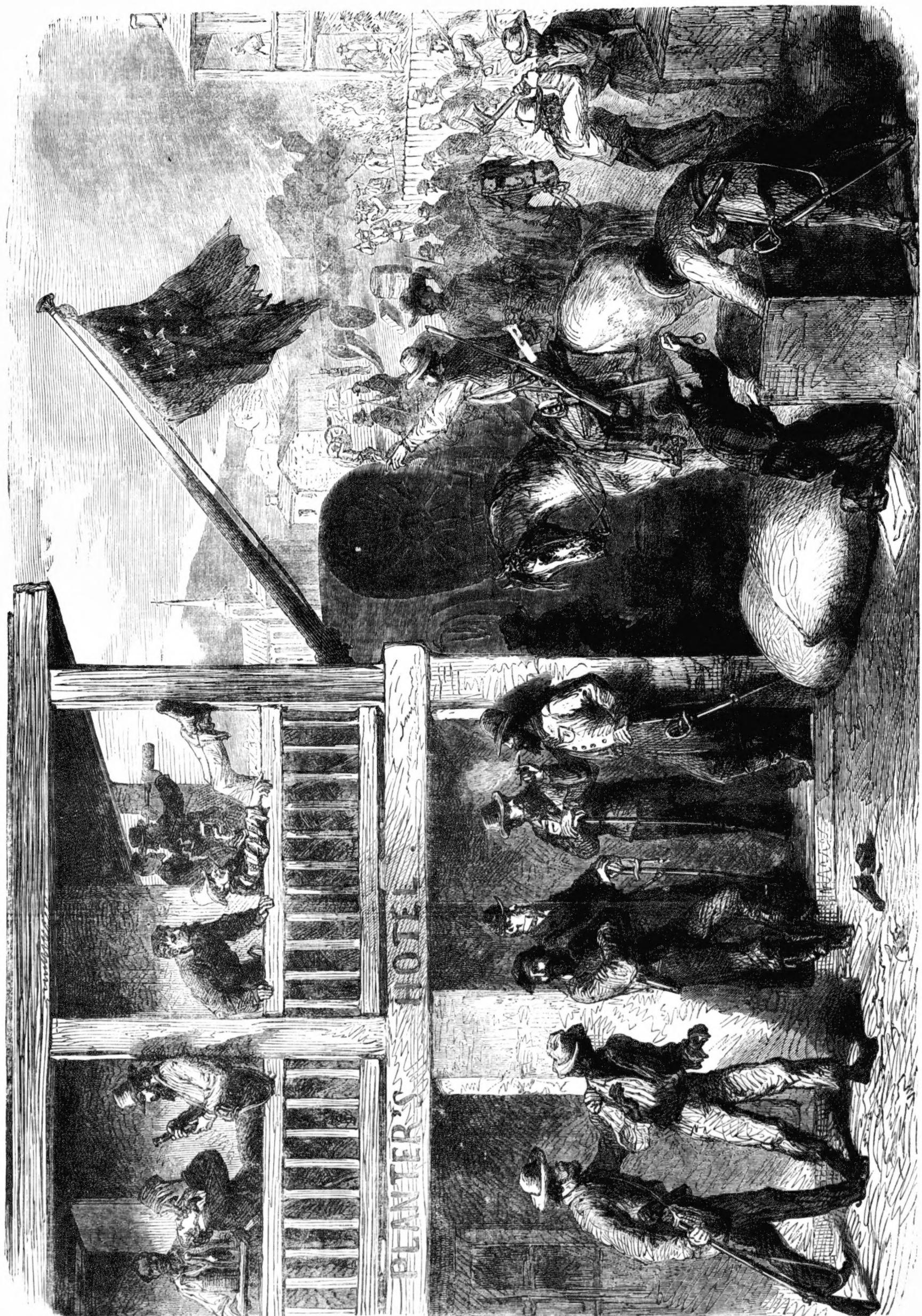
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

GENERAL STUART'S CAVALRY RECROSSING THE POTOMAC.—ONE of our Engravings illustrative of the War in America represents the Confederate cavalry under General Stuart recrossing the Potomac after their successful raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania. This daring excursion was made a few days after the battle of Antietam, and had for its object the capture of large quantities of clothing and other stores which had been collected at Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania, for the use of the State militia. The dashing Confederate leader Stuart, with about 2000 troopers, passed the Potomac on one flank of the Federal army under McClellan, crossed Maryland, penetrated to Chambersburg in Pennsylvania, seized all the stores there, completely clothing and feeding well his half naked and famished troops, took possession of all the horses and forage he could collect by the way, and then returned by the other flank of the Federal army, and safely regained the southern side of the Potomac, while two or three of McClellan's lieutenants were vainly seeking for him in other directions. Of this exploit, which was regarded by both sides as one of the most daring and successful of the war, a full account has already appeared in our columns (see ILLUSTRATED TIMES for Nov. 1), and will still be fresh in the recollection of our readers.

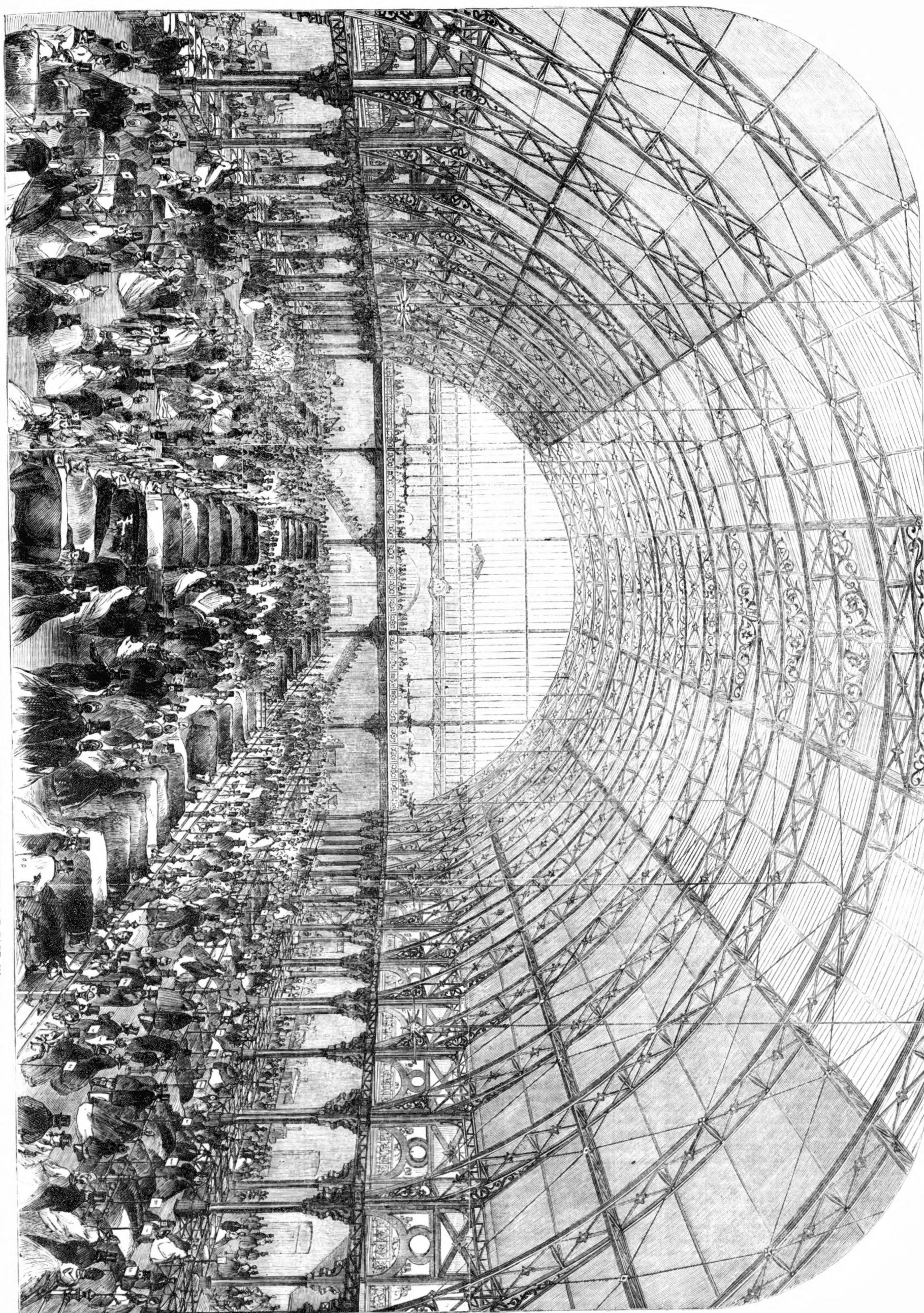
SOUTHERN VOLUNTEERS PASSING THROUGH GOSPORT.

This Engraving represents one of the incidents of General Stuart's campaign in Virginia, where he succeeded in raising a large body of volunteers. The passage of a number of these through the town of Gosport, which lay on their route, to join the main force on the Potomac, gave occasion for a scene which can only occur in a country during a civil war. To all the necessary refreshments to sustain them during the remainder of their journey they helped themselves liberally, and went their way, having entertained each other hospitably at the expense of the townpeople. This and the attack on Chambersburg helped to supply the pressing wants of the force.

According to the latest accounts a force of sixty Confederate cavalry had made a dash into Pooleville, Maryland, capturing the telegraph operators, whom they permitted to telegraph their capture to Washington.



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.—HALT OF A TROOP OF SOUTHERN VOLUNTEERS IN THE TOWN OF GOSPORT.



CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

On Saturday, Dec. 20, will be published, price 4*l.*, the
CHRISTMAS NUMBER AND SUPPLEMENT
 OF THE
ILLUSTRATED TIMES,

containing

POEMS, TALES, AND SKETCHES APPROPRIATE TO THE SEASON,
 by well-known Writers; together with the following**FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVINGS,****ILLUSTRATIVE OF CHRISTMAS AND ITS FESTIVITIES:**—

1. My First and Last Christmas. In two Tableaux. By Florence Claxton.
2. A Christmas Masque before Charles I. at Whitehall. By J. A. Pasquier.
3. After the Christmas Party: The Departure Home. By W. C. Richardson.
4. Christmas in Denmark: a Visit to Grandpapa. From a Picture by J. J. Exner.
5. The Old City Watch Going the Round on Christmas Eve. By Alfred Stader.
6. Christmas Eve at the Mermaid Tavern in Shakespeare's Time. By J. A. Pasquier.
7. Frosty Weather: A Gallop through the Lane. By Percival Skelton.
8. Christmas at the Tropics. By Florence Claxton.
9. Arrival of the Norfolk Coach at the Bull Inn, Aldgate: a Christmas Scene a Quarter of a Century ago. By W. McConnell.
10. After Dinner: a Christmas Incident of the Olden Time. By J. A. Pasquier.
11. A Live Alphabet of Christmas Fun, designed and drawn by C. H. Bennett.

In addition to the foregoing the same Number of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES will contain Engravings of the ENTHRONEMENT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY in the Choir of the Cathedral:—The Procession Along the Nave; the Ceremony in the Chapter House; together with other interesting Illustrations and numerous Original Articles connected with the events of the week.

OUR CONTINENTAL SUBSCRIBERS.—Mr. Ludwig Teufke, Leipzig, has been appointed our special agent. Terms of Subscription at Leipzig: 4 Thaler 29 Groschen per Annum; 2 Thaler 10 Groschen per Half-year, Including all Double Numbers.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

MR. DIGBY SEYMOUR, Q.C.

In a passage which will be remembered by most students of English literature, Lord Macaulay, in his essay on "Moore's Life of Byron," writes:—"We know no spectacle so ridiculous as the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality. Once in six or seven years our virtue becomes outrageous. We must make a stand against vice. Accordingly, some unfortunate man, in no respect more depraved than hundreds whose offences have been treated with lenity, is singled out as an expiatory sacrifice. . . . If he has a profession, he is to be driven from it. At length our anger is satiated. Our victim is ruined and heartbroken; and our virtue goes quietly to sleep for seven years more."

From our commencing with a quotation of the above famous and truthful sentences, the reader may readily conjecture what will be the general tenor of our observations upon the case of Mr. Digby Seymour. We will not affect to consider him blameless, but we must, nevertheless, confess that a hard measure has been meted out to him. He has been held up to public reprobation as a "black sheep;" his character has been argued away on one side and vilified upon another; he has been railed at upon hustings, "mercifully reproved" by a secret tribunal of Benchers, yelled at by mobs, and libelled in the columns of the press; and all for what? Scarcely one in ten of his enemies would even venture to state, plainly and without comment, his reason for the display of so much animosity. Reduced to their simplest elements, Mr. Seymour's offences stand thus:—Yielding, at the outset of his career, to the delusive baits of professional and pecuniary advancement held out to him by certain one or more joint-stock undertakings, he fell into such misfortune as has happened to many an honest man by the failure of such schemes, and the cruel harshness of the English law, in such cases, against all their supporters, however innocent, who may happen to be possessed of capital or position. In this disaster Mr. Seymour proposed to an attorney who was pressing him, to work out the amount of his liabilities. Such a proposition would have been not only honest but honourable in any earthly trade, business, or profession but that of a barrister. And this constituted Mr. Seymour's sole offence in the eyes of the Benchers, who expressly acquitted him upon other charges, vague in character, but bearing reference to his conduct in relation to the joint-stock companies. But another cause of complaint was soon found, in which the public were likely to take higher interest. Mr. Seymour was elected a member of Parliament, supported the Government, and obtained a recordership. This of course necessitated his resignation of his seat, and to regain it in the usual course he again went to his former constituents. The inquiry by the Benchers, of which mysterious and exaggerated rumours had already reached the public ear, offered a weapon far too convenient to be let slip by his political opponents. He was assailed in consequence with taunt, calumny, and invective, until at length, driven to bay, he defended himself with the warmth and vigour common alike to hustings' candidates and to men pressed by personal attack to the utmost limits of temper. He declared himself an ill-used and a persecuted man, stigmatised his hearing before the Benchers as unjust in the manner in which it was conducted, and avowed his belief that envy of his professional success and antipathy to him as an Irishman were the two leading motives of his enemies. This speech afforded them another opportunity, and was followed by an article in a legal journal, in which Mr. Seymour's career, "personal, political, and professional," was dissected in a manner much more worthy of the refined cruelty

of the press of thirty years since than the far higher tone of that of our day. That article has been declared by a jury to be libellous. This verdict was delivered by them after one of the most partial of recorded summings-up. The Lord Chief Justice directed the jury "that the inquiry (as to Mr. Seymour) was a public matter, and as such it was open to public criticism fairly and properly applied. It was difficult to say how the writer of the article could have brought the facts in connection with the inquiry before the Benchers and the result in a fairer manner than he had. It was true, as the defendant's counsel had said, that this article had not attacked Mr. Seymour until he had attacked everybody else." Can any summing-up be more directly in favour of a party than this? The Judge actually decides for the jury the whole question at issue as to the fairness of the comment—a question which, in ordinary cases, is the principal if not the only matter (besides the contingent one of damages) left for their decision. And yet the jury in this case found the article a libel, although they appear to have somewhat stultified that verdict, or at least rendered it incomprehensible, by awarding damages of forty shillings only.

But let the trial and the verdict stand for what they are worth. That is surely small enough, whether as a definition of the extent of the proper licence of the press, a reparation to Mr. Seymour, or an assertion of law, justice, and common sense. Our business is not with the jury, but with Mr. Seymour and his offences. The first is, that he offered to work out an attorney's demand in the only way possible to him. This, his Lordship tells the jury, is a serious matter, as it is inciting an attorney, to the possible detriment of his clients, to employ a counsel whom he otherwise might not have employed. True; but if the attorney do so, the fault is with him who betrays his trust to his client, and not with the counsel who performs honest labour for a just equivalent. And attorneys are not so silly as to intrust causes, even for the strongest personal reasons, to incompetent counsel. If Mr. Seymour be as competent as any one else, where can be the injury to the client? And of all the charges against him, that of professional incompetence has been unwhispered by his most cruel enemies until thus suggested by his Judge on the Bench. It may suit the Bar, of course, to hold up their hands in depreciation of such a crime as this. But who knows the secret history of many a top floor in the "Fields" and the Temple? Perhaps attorneys might enlighten the minds of their brethren in the higher branch of the profession did the former think fit to tell all they have known of poor struggling gentlemen of family, education, ay, of honour, too, whom they have never met in business save as suppliant defendants.

Mr. Seymour has complained that a set has been made against him as an Irishman. Mr. Sergeant Shee, himself of Irish extraction, points with pride and triumph to his numerous and honoured fellow-countrymen at the Bar, and denounces the imputation upon the liberality of his English brethren. Mr. Sergeant Shee speaks truth, but not quite all of it. Let any Irishman live (like the learned Sergeant himself) in such manner that not even envy can point to a spot or a tatter upon the forensic robe, and his nationality may be forgotten or remembered even to his honour. But let carping animosity once find a chance against him, and the place of his nativity will always furnish subject for the readiest gibe, the bitterest taunt, and the most contemptuous sneer.

Mr. Seymour, being in Parliament, was spoken to by a whipper-in, and received a recordership. Granted. But what upon earth does a constituency imagine to be the object of a rising barrister, just starting in his profession and ambitions of a seat? Do they not accept his principles, whether in favour of a present or possible Government, and leave to him every hope compatible with all but turning upon them afterwards and abjuring such principles? A whipper-in! Who and what is a whipper-in? The very existence of the appellation tells of a judicious distribution of Government patronage among the zealous and faithful. Is this a new thing? How are the highest prizes of the law gained—by professional eminence purely, or by political adhesion? If by the former, how comes it that the lord chancellorship, the attorney-generalship, and the solicitor-generalship all change hands with every change of Ministers?

We do not attempt to vindicate Mr. Seymour. But let us not be hypocrites in this matter. These things of which he is accused, for which he is to be branded as a black sheep, are not quite so uncommon as the bird resembling a black swan. Let us not put the sins of our Israel upon one poor victim, to be driven into the wilderness. Let us consider whether the words of Macaulay do not bear in them, as well as moral fact, a deep and deserved satire upon one of our commonest public errors.

THE MONUMENT TO COUNT CAUVER.—The subscription to the monument to Count Cavour has been closed. The amount received exceeds 500,000*l.*, and a commission has been appointed to fix on the spot where it is to be erected. A competition has been opened among the principal Italian artists, and among the plans already sent in preference appears to be shown for a column in marble or bronze, similar to that of Trajan at Rome, but somewhat like that in the Place Vendôme in Paris. The statue of the illustrious Italian statesman will surmount it.

SERIOUS CASE OF ACCIDENTAL STABBING.—On Monday a case was brought under surgical treatment in the accident ward at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, eminently calculated to show the evils likely to result from the general use of dangerous weapons to counteract the attacks of garrotters. It appears that shortly before three o'clock the previous afternoon a party of young men were drinking together at a public-house in Gray's-inn-lane, some of whom were describing the modes they would adopt to resist the attacks of garrotters, when one of them, a young man named Rusell, exhibited a new spring dirk-knife, of rather formidable dimensions, and while in the act of displaying the mode in which he would use it in defence, gave the weapon a sudden flourish in his rear, and unfortunately plunged it into the abdomen (just above the groin) of one of his companions, named Walter Wallis, inflicting a deep and frightful gash, from which the blood flowed profusely. He was at once conveyed to the above hospital, where he received prompt attention; but although it is doubted whether any vital injury has been sustained he still remains in a very precarious state.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

IT IS STATED THAT THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES will take place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in March next. The ceremony is to be celebrated with the utmost magnificence.

MR. BRIGG, it is generally understood, is in such delicate health as to be under medical orders for rest and retirement.

MR. MAYALL, who had the honour of taking photographs of Prince Alexandra, in different attitudes, has been allowed to publish eight of them; since which time, we understand, he has received orders for 100,000.

MR. EMILE DE GIRARDON has again joined the *Presse* as one of its writers.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF STEPHEN'S-GREEN, DUBLIN, have refused to allow it to be converted into an Albert Park, and to be opened to the public.

KOSSUTH has published a letter, in which he strongly advises the Italians to move to Venice first and Rome afterwards.

IT HAS BEEN STATED that the Marquis of Hertford has intimated his intention of leaving his splendid collection of pictures to the nation.

IT IS RUMOURED IN PARIS that police agents have been sent to Turin to watch the movements of suspected persons there.

THE KING OF DELHI DIED AT RANGOON on the 11th ult., and was buried the same day. Little interest was exhibited by the Mohammedan population of Rangoon.

KING LEOPOLD appears to have deferred his intended journey to England until the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

SEVEN LARGE CASES containing presents from the two Emperors of Japan to the Emperor Napoleon have arrived at the Tuilleries by way of Southampton and Havre.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has, it is said, made contracts for the supply of armes in Mexico for two years.

ADVICES FROM LYONS AND ST. ETIENNE speak of a marked improvement of late in the manufacture of ribbons and silk at those places.

AT TUBINGEN, the place of the poet Uhland's birth and death, a committee has been formed for the erection of a monument to his memory.

SOME NEW YORK PEOPLE THREATEN TO FIT OUT A PIRATE VESSEL to prey on British commerce, in retaliation for the depredations committed by the Alabama.

DR. BUTCHER, the director of the Observatory of Leipsic, has discovered two new comets. The first appears as a very diffused nebulosity of about two minutes' diameter. The second comet is described as brighter than the first, and a better-defined object.

LAMARTINE, says a Paris letter, has just received £16,000 (400,000*f.*) at the part proceeds of a lottery, which will pay all his debts and enable him to end his days in comfort. The city of Paris gave him a beautiful purse.

MRS. SWINFIN, the chief witness in the famous "Swinfen case," so called during the trial that she has since been seriously ill.

A WARSAW LETTER states that nets of vengeance are laid over the seat of war still existing. One of these agents has recently been poisoned at a cafe, but medical aid was procured in time to prevent a fatal result.

A COMMISSION HAS BEEN APPOINTED BY THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT to inquire into the working of the bankruptcy laws in different European countries, with a view to reform the system now followed in the Ottoman Empire.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. NORRIS TAYLOR, registrar of Rochdale Cemetery, for unlawfully disinterring bodies at the cemetery, was again heard at Rochdale on Satu day. After a long examination he was committed for trial, but bail was offered and accepted.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAS OFFERED A PRIZE OF 100,000 FRANCS FOR ANY KIND OF TOBACCO, whether home-grown or foreign, which shall possess all the qualities of the Virginian leaf, the Civil War in America having caused the tobacco of that country to rise to a price that practically renders it inaccessible to the ordinary consumer.

SOME FORTY YEARS AGO a person residing at Old Malton was supposed to have burglariously entered a cottage and stolen some bank-notes. The other day, in pulling down the cottage, the bank-notes were found between the timbers and thatch of the roof.

NEGOTIATIONS are said to have been entered upon with a view to marry Dona Isabella, the future Empress of the Brazils, to the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, a member of the royal family of Prussia and brother of the late Queen of Portugal.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK will take their seats in the House of Lords at the commencement of the next session of Parliament in virtue of their respective sees. Dean Ellicott, the new Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, will remain without a seat, under the Manchester Bishoppes Act, until another see becomes vacant.

THE FUNERAL OF PROFESSOR SHAW, teacher of English literature at the St. Peterburg University, who died a few days since, has just taken place. A large concourse of persons were present (and amongst them several Grand Dukes) to pay the last honours to the Professor.

THE MARSHALLES JOURNALS are filled with accounts of the damage caused there by storms which have prevailed for some days. The foundations of a great number of houses, both old and new, but especially the latter, have given way. The damage done at Marseilles alone is estimated at 600,000*l.*

ACCORDING to a desire which he expressed before his decease, the remains of Mr. James Sheridan Knowles have been conveyed from Torquay, Devonshire, to Glasgow, and deposited in the Egyptian vault in the Necropolis, where they will remain till a suitable place of interment can be obtained.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH has just dispatched to the eminent historical painter Horace Vernet, the decorations of a grand officer of the Legion of Honour, accompanied by an autograph letter. This mark of special favour was designed as something to alleviate the pains of the severe illness under which the distinguished artist labours.

MR. MARSHALL WOOD has been commissioned to execute a statue of the Queen, to be erected in Montreal. Mr. Woolner is engaged upon a statue of Prince Albert for Oxford. Mr. Thornycroft has a commission to execute an equestrian statue in bronze at Halifax, to commemorate the late Prince Consort, and has presented his model to the committee appointed to see the thing done.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE IN KING'S COLLEGE, London, will become vacant at Easter next by the resignation of the Rev. Archdeacon Browne, who has been nominated to the rectory of Weston-super-Mare, in the room of Archdeacon Law, who has been appointed to the deanship of Gloucester.

ARCHDUKE FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN OF AUSTRIA is at the present moment living quietly with the Archduchess, in the island of Laxonia, near Regensburg, where he inhabits the simple retreat which was built in 1852 by Richard Cœur de Lion on his return from the Crusades. The Archduke is represented as having but few persons with him, and as being engaged in scientific pursuits.

THE KING OF HANOVER has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his career as a musical composer, the first of his compositions being dated Dec. 1, 1847. His Majesty has composed more than 200 pieces, consisting of ballads, quatrains, &c. The Queen got up a little concert on the occasion, in which the Princesses of the Royal family and some artists of the opera executed several of the King's compositions.

A DECISION was recently come to by the Director-General of the French Post Office abolishing the privilege hitherto enjoyed by provincial scientific associations of exchanging their publications postage-free. A society at Cambrai, which had forwarded seventy-eight copies of its last publication, under the envelope of the Ministry of Public Instruction, has been called on to pay 1*l.* for their postage as unpaid letters.

THE FEDERAL CORVETTE ONWARD, Captain Nickels, put into Falmouth on Saturday last from Fayal, to repair some slight damage and to recruit. She is of about 300 tons, has nine guns and 114 hands, and is one of the ships on the look-out for the Alabama. Her crew appear to be in a very unsatisfactory state of discipline, as her officers cannot come on shore in the ship's boats from fear of the men deserting.

IT has been remarked that the three first subjects in the realm have been follows and tutors of colleges at Oxford. The Archbishop of Canterbury was scholastic tutor of Christ Church; the Lord Chancellor, fellow and tutor of Wadham College; the Archbishop of York, fellow and tutor, and afterwards Prorector, of Queen's College.

A TELEGRAM FROM JUBAL brings news of the total loss of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Colombo. She was carrying the homeward Calcutta, China, and Australian mails, and was wrecked on Minicoy Island. All her passengers and crew, and a portion of the mails, were saved.

TWO LAWS have just been published in Austria relative to individual liberty and the inviolability of the domicile. These laws are at present imperfect, but they are based substantially on what is known in England as the *Habeas Corpus Act*. A law respecting the press is about to be published, which is to abolish the system of authorisations and all preventive measures.

AT A RECENT SITTING OF THE BELGIAN CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES a petition from the communal council of Marchennes relative to the employment of children in factories was discussed, but no decision was come to, and the heads of manufacturers remain at liberty to act as hitherto in the matter.

A STRANGE ALMANACK has just been published at Rome, at the office of the *Journal de Rome*, under the title of "Benefactors of Humanity." These excellent persons, the portraits of whom are given, are the IX., Cardinal Antonelli, Francis II., the Duke of Modena, the Duke of Parma, and the directors of the clerical journals the *Armorial* and the *Contemporaine*.

A VERY REMARKABLE TALKING AUTOMATON is exciting the curiosity of the Parisians. It has been constructed by M. Faber, late Professor of Mathematics at a German university, and is stated by our contemporary, *Cosmopolite*, to be by far the most successful effort that has yet been made to imitate the human voice. The figure, which is that of a woman, is exhibited on the Boulevard Magenta.

**THE NEW BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER
AND BRISTOL.**

The Most Rev. Charles John Ellicott, B.D., the newly-appointed Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, son of the Rev. Charles S. Ellicott, Rector of Whitwell, near Stamford, was born at Whitwell, in 1819, and was educated at Oakham and Stamford Schools, and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honour in 1841, and subsequently became Fellow of his college. He obtained the First Member's prize in 1842, and the Hulsean prize in 1843, on "The Obligation of the Sabbath." In 1848 he was appointed to the small living of Pilton, in Rutlandshire, which he resigned in 1858, and in the same year was chosen to succeed Dean Trench as Professor of Divinity in King's College, London. In 1859 he was appointed Hulsean Lecturer, and in the following year was elected Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. In 1861 he accepted the deanery of Exeter, and now succeeds Dr. Thomson as Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Bishop Ellicott is the author of "Critical and Grammatical Commentaries" on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Galatians and Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, Philemon, and on the "Pastoral Epistles." His latest work is "Historical Lectures on the Life of our Lord;" and his earliest a "Treatise on Analytical Statics."

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY.

PON FRANCISCO SOLANO LOPEZ has been called to the presidency of the Republic of Paraguay, in accordance with the private will of his father, by virtue of a right conferred upon him by the Constitution enabling him to appoint his successor.

Born at Assumption in 1827, Don Francisco has already occupied the high positions of Brigadier-General of the Army and Minister of War and Marine. Indeed, it may be said that he personally inaugurated the recognition of Paraguay in its modern relations to European States, since he came as the representative of the Republic in order to ratify the treaties concluded between his Government and those of France, England, and Sardinia. He was also appointed Plenipotentiary for effecting the treaty which ended the difficulties between Paraguay and Brazil.

The history of this Republic, which occupies the



REV. DR. ELЛИCOTT, THE NEW BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULS AND POLYBANK.)

centre of South America and is considerably larger than Great Britain, is remarkable enough.

Sailing upwards from the wide embouchure of La Plata River, the early Spanish navigators attempted to form a colony upon its banks, but their scanty settlements were destroyed by the warlike natives of the surrounding plains, until, in 1535, Don Pedro de Mendoza was sent with a large number of vessels with the determination of founding permanent colony. Disregarding the country where the former attempts had proved so disastrous, he sailed for nearly a thousand miles up the rivers Paraná and Paraguay, and founded the town of Assumption as a centre from which his countrymen eventually spread over a great part of the South American continent. Late in the seventeenth century the Jesuits, who established missions on the banks of the Paraná, obtained a mandate from the Spanish Court forbidding all other Spaniards to enter their *Misiones* without their permission, and devoting their labours to the Guaranis, a tribe inhabiting the country on both sides of the river. In 1767, when the Jesuits were expelled, their territory was occupied by at least 100,000 civilised Indians, the majority of whom settled in Paraguay, afterwards subject to the Viceroy of Buenos Ayres.

In 1810, when the Government of Buenos Ayres became independent of Spain, Paraguay refused its allegiance to the new dictation, and, after defeating General Belgrano, who had been sent to reduce it to submission, itself became independent.

From having enjoyed a considerable trade, however, its commercial prosperity dwindled under the new administration, which not only excluded foreigners from residence in the country but forbade commerce with other nations.

From 1817, when it attained its independence until 1844, Paraguay was entirely closed to the advantages of foreign trade, and it was not until 1852 that a new policy began to operate beneficially for its political importance.

While these ill effects were produced, however, it must be admitted that the country suffered less than the rest of the South American Republics from internal dissensions, while the population preserved its peculiar features and was more firmly consolidated into a distinct people, the bulk of which was formed by the Guaranis, who had adopted the arts and agriculture of Europe, while



THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—EXTERIOR OF THE NEW AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON—SEE PAGE 530.

the Mestizos, or descendants of Spaniards and Indians, inhabited some of the towns.

Under the presidency of their present ruler, who will doubtless still further develop the commercial relations of the country, Paraguay may, during the next thirty years, exhibit a progress as remarkable as the isolation which characterises her recent history.

THE ACCIDENT TO MDLLE. LIVRY.

THERE is something very terrible in those accidents to which actresses and dancers have so often fallen victims in consequence of the light and inflammable materials of which their theatrical dresses are composed. Unfortunately, the almost constant recurrence of fatal results from similar causes in private life has accustomed us to regard them with little surprise, but "death by fire," always awful, becomes more terrible when it is accompanied by lights and music, and the glittering paraphernalia of the stage.

Who cannot imagine the bursting out of the sudden flame; the piercing shrieks of the victim as its hungry tongues lap her light robes; her frantic rush across the stage, where the shivering, shrieking group of girls huddle together in the fear of being also set on fire; the sudden stopping of the orchestra; the low wailing cry which sounds from pit, and gallery, and boxes, when the paralysis of sudden horror has subsided; the shrieks, and groans, and struggles of the people—the trampling of men across the stage, where the fireman has already smothered the flames with cloak or heavy drapery; the bearing away a charred and perhaps a lifeless mass, which was just before applauded as a dainty human form—so graceful, and so agile!

An accident from fire is a fearful thing, but on the stage it culminates by means of the accessories by which it is surrounded.

All this has recently taken place in Paris at the Théâtre de l'Opéra, the sufferer being Mdlle. Emma Livry, who was playing in the part of Fenella, in "Muette de Portici." She was just about to appear in the scene in the second act, standing upon a piece of rock, and was waiting for the conclusion of Signor Mario's song, when her skirts caught one of the jets of gas which was too near the elevated place on which she stood. A fireman, who saw her danger, cried out to her not to move, and, rushing forward, attempted to crush out the flame, but, with that unhappy impulse which seems always to attend such accidents, she began to run, and actually traversed the scene twice in a column of fire, and amidst the shrieks of the people, which mingled with her own agonising cries for help. As she reached the left coulisse, however, a fireman, who had obtained a large cloth (it is said prepared expressly for such an event), wrapped it round her, and, throwing her upon the ground, crushed out the fire with his hands, which were considerably burnt. Meanwhile the medical attendant of the theatre gave directions for her being carried home, and she was borne in a melancholy procession, groaning and crying with pain, to her house in the Rue Lafitte. The injuries she had sustained were found to be very severe, and even when the medical skill exercised in her behalf had partially restored her from the effects of the burns, she fell into a violent fever, which placed her life in equal danger. During her illness Mdlle. Livry has been the subject of constant inquiries by most of the members of the fashionable world of Paris, and it may be predicted that her return to the theatre, of which there is now great hope, will be the occasion of an enthusiastic reception.



DON FRANCISCO SOLANO LOPEZ, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY.

It is said that she wore eleven skirts, which were utterly consumed, and that when, during her illness, somebody was mentioning the danger of the light material, and advocating the petticoats made from incombustible fabrics, she replied, "Yes, they are, as you say,

and then measures the carbonic acid produced. In one of his experiments he has ascertained that in a state of inanition a man will exhale 620 grammes of carbonic acid in twenty-four hours, while the same subject fed with succulent dishes exhales 860 grammes of the same.

less dangerous; but should I ever return to the theatre I should never think of wearing them—they are so ugly."

RESPIRATION.

THE study of the chemical phenomena resulting from the act of breathing has claimed the attention of many celebrated philosophers; but one of the chief obstacles generally met with by experimentalists in arriving at a satisfactory result has been the difficulty of placing the subject, whether a man or an animal, in a condition of everyday life while the experiment was in progress; a desideratum but imperfectly attained by confining the subject in a small room without any accurate means either of renewing the air in a given proportion or of letting out a part of it. Through the munificence of the King of Bavaria, Dr. Max Pettenkofer, of Munich, has at length been enabled to construct an apparatus offering every desirable facility for the purpose in view. It consists of a room containing a space of 12.7 cubic metres; its height, length, and breadth are the same, and it may be conveniently furnished with a bed and a table, a space being still left to walk about in. The air is renewed by means of a ventilator, and its quantity measured by an improved gæmeter. It is not allowed to rush in so as to produce an inconvenient draught, but is let in gradually at the rate of eight-thousandths of a cubic metre per second, which amounts to fifteen cubic metres per hour. But Dr. Pettenkofer may introduce five times that quantity—viz., 208 ten-thousandths per second, without creating a draught. Some of the results obtained by Dr. Pettenkofer through the aid of his apparatus are valuable in a hygienic point of view. He shows, for instance, that the proportion of carbonic acid which, in the open air, amounts to six ten-thousandths may by respiration in a confined atmosphere attain one-thousandth before producing a disagreeable sensation. Nor is it exclusively to carbonic acid the sense of oppression we feel in a confined room should be attributed; for we can breathe very well in an atmosphere containing as much as a hundredth part of carbonic acid chemically produced, while the same quantity produced by respiration will poison the air to such a degree as to render it almost insupportable. Indeed, the most fetid prisons scarcely contain such a proportion of it. Admitting that the average volume of air introduced into the lungs by inspiration to be five litres per minute in an adult, the average quantity of carbonic acid rejected by exhalation is 23-100ths of a litre per minute, or nearly 14 litres per hour. Admitting that this carbonic acid only represents two-thirds of the oxygen consumed, and the other third to have been employed in producing water and other oxygenised compounds, there would be a diminution of 6.9 litres per hour in the volume of air inhaled compared to that of the air exhaled. Dr. Pettenkofer, besides measuring the air of his apparatus with precision, is enabled to charge it with any proportion of carbonic acid by a new process, in which he uses a solution of barytes, and the proportion of aqueous vapour he introduces is measured by the absorbing quality of sulphuric acid. To ascertain the nature of the atmosphere which fills his apparatus he burns a given quantity of stearine in it



FEARFUL ACCIDENT TO MDLLE. LIVRY AT THE ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE, PARIS.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

LAST Saturday Mr. Arthur Chappell gave a concert at the St. James's Hall, in the exact style of the celebrated "Monday Popular Concerts," for the benefit of the Lancashire poor. A more interesting entertainment has not been given since the Monday Popular Concerts were first started. The principal instrumentalists were Messrs. Joachim, Pixis, Hullé, and Pauer; the chief singers Miss Banks and Mr. Santley. But, in spite of the attractiveness of the programme as regards the artists engaged, in spite, also, of the fact that it contained a remarkable number of interesting pieces, the attendance was decidedly unsatisfactory compared with what it is on ordinary "Monday Popular" nights. This is a result which cannot well be explained, but which must certainly be regretted. Perhaps amateurs make their arrangements for Monday nights, and are put out by a concert of the "Monday Popular" character taking place on a Saturday. However that may be, they did not make their appearance on the Saturday night in question, when it was particularly desirable that they should be present, and one of the best concerts ever given was worse attended than many very indifferent ones, which, under a reign of correct taste, would scarcely find a single listener.

The most important performers at the Monday Popular Concerts are, of course, the instrumentalists. It is not easy to find vocalists who can sing as Mr. Joachim can play, and, of the whole, the vocal portion of these entertainments is not of so high a character as the instrumental. Nevertheless, if we have two good singers in England among the men, these singers are Mr. Santley and Mr. Sims Reeves, both of whom are frequently engaged at the Monday Popular Concerts. The great tenors of the Continent are gradually losing their prestige, if not their voices; and probably at this moment Mr. Sims Reeves is the most successful tenor in Europe. As for Mr. Santley, we do not know whether or not he is the first baritone of the day, but the question is not important; he has an admirable voice and sings to perfection. We are not acquainted with any baritone of whom it would not be high praise to say that he sings as well as Mr. Santley.

The lady vocalists who take part in the Monday Popular Concerts are not, as a rule, the most distinguished in the world. But Miss Louisa Pyne is engaged at the Royal English Opera; and Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington is singing—who knows where? On Saturday last, however, Miss Banks sang Gluck's beautiful lullaby ("Sleep thou infant angel, sleep!") really as well as it could be sung. Her pure, clear tones (the effect of which is enhanced by her simple, unaffected manner) are heard to great advantage in this calm, melodious air. Russian amateurs of music would do well to get up a subscription with the view of presenting some memorial to the vocalist who "interprets" with such success the music of their most esteemed composer. Miss Banks might also throw a few flowers on the tomb of Gluck, for certainly she has never gained more well-merited applause than in his charming cradle-song.

We must not forget to mention that all the singers and musicians who took part in the concert of Saturday gave their services gratuitously, but Mr. Arthur Chappell defrayed all expenses, the whole of the receipts being handed over to the Lancashire fund. The sum taken was not so much as might have been expected, but must have amounted, nevertheless, to a very respectable figure—something, let us say, between one and two hundred pounds.

At the Monday Popular Concert of the 8th inst., Mr. Joachim performed for the last time in London, previous to his departure for Hanover, where he is engaged to conduct a series of concerts at the Court. As this was the last concert of the season we submit the full programme by way of specimen, for the benefit of those persons who are not in the habit of attending these entertainments:

PART I.

Quartet, in D minor, for two violins, viola, and violoncello (M. Joachim, L. Ries, H. Webb, and Platti)	Schubert
Friere et Barcarolle, "L'Isle du Nord" (Mme. Florence Lucia)	Meyerbeer
Songs, "Stars of the summer night," and "I know thou dost love me" (Mr. Sims Reeves)	Molique
Sonata, in A flat, op. 39, for pianoforte alone (Mr. Charles Hallé)	Weber

PART II.

Selections from Sonata, in B minor, for violin alone (first time at the Monday Popular Concerts—Herr Joachim)	Bach
Song, "The Message" (Mr. Sims Reeves)	Blumenthal
Song, "The merry Flower Girl" (Mme. Florence Lucia)	G. A. Osborne
Sonata, in A, op. 47, dedicated to Kreutzer, for pianoforte and violin (Mr. Charles Hallé)	Beethoven

Conductor—Mr. Benedict.

What is the meaning of Signor Mario's failure in Paris? There are failures, of course, of many kinds: that of the vocalist who can't sing, that of the vocalist who won't sing (this is very rare), and that of the vocalist who is not allowed to sing. Signor Mario's failure cannot be placed in the first category, nor altogether in the second, but partly in the second and principally in the third. In the first act of the "Huguenots" he is said to have sung admirably. In the second he pronounced some French word almost as incorrectly as the French, when they sing at an Italian theatre, habitually pronounce Italian. This excited the derision of the intelligent audience. The *génie essentiellement vaudeville des Français*—of which Victor Hugo, in one of his most celebrated prefaces, expressed a contempt which Balzac afterwards endorsed—had been appealed to. The witty Parisians thought it much more clever to ridicule the Italian tenor's bad pronunciation than to listen to his beautiful singing. Then Mario lost his temper, his nerve, and at the same time his voice. He was actually hissed at the end of the duet with Valentine, which he never sang in London without obtaining the most enthusiastic applause—from an audience which rarely applauds anything very much. Perhaps he had pronounced the French *tu* like the Italian *tu*, or perhaps, never having been hissed before, and not liking it, he felt agitated and was really unable to sing. However that may have been, his ed he was; we mention it not as a disgrace to him but to the French audience, who would probably have hissed Patti or any one else whom Italian audiences always applaud. "Aussi que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?"—when there is an Italian theatre in Paris, then the public is always eager to hear every phrase that falls from his lips?

"I was always tolerably calm at a success as well as at a fiasco," said Rossini to Ferdinand Hiller one day, "and for this I have to thank an impression I received in my earliest youth, and which I shall never forget. Before my first operetta was brought out, I was present at the performance of a one-act opera by Simon Mayer. Mayer was then the hero of the day, and had produced at Venice perhaps twenty operas with the greatest success. In spite of this, however, the public treated him, on the evening to which I refer, as if he had been some ignorant vagabond. You cannot imagine such a piece of grossness. I was really astounded. Is it thus you reward a man who for so many years has given you enjoyment? Can you dare to take such a liberty because you have paid two or three paoli for admittance? If that be the case, it's not worth while to take your judgment to heart," thought I, and I have always acted in conformity with that opinion." Mario should do the same.

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.—It is expected that the remains of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort will be removed from the Royal vault in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, before the 14th inst., to their last resting-place, which has been prepared in the new Royal mausoleum now in the course of erection in Frogmore Gardens. This beautiful building is gradually advancing towards completion.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF LEIPSIC.—Next year being the fifth anniversary of the battle of Leipzig, a project has been put forward for the erection of a great national German monument, a sort of Temple of Victory, with statues, busts, and portraits of conspicuous military characters, and bas-reliefs and pictures of the most important episodes of the great fight. Contributions, it is proposed, should be extensively invited. The project is on a grand scale, and includes that of a complete museum of the battle, to contain relics and memorials of the most various kinds, specimens of all the weapons used, and suits of all the uniforms worn by the various regiments, copies of all the pictures of the battle already existing, and a library of the literature relating to it. In short, to carry out the plan as sketched by its originators a very large sum would be required, and it is no detraction from the patriotic and national spirit of Germany to doubt if it would easily be raised for such a commemoration of a battle the magnitude and results of which fully suffice to secure it against oblivion.

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE:

A FEARFUL explosion took place on Monday at the extensive colliery known as Edmond's Main, at Worsbrough, near Barnsley, by which a great number of lives have been lost. The calamity is the most serious that has occurred in the district since the great explosion at Lundhill, and has occasioned a great sensation throughout the whole neighbourhood, which is exclusively occupied in mining operations. The colliery is the property of Messrs. Mitchell, Bartholomew, and Tyas, and is one of the most extensive of those worked in the Barnsley seam, the bed of coal being 90 ft. thick. The workings extend for more than a mile from north to south, and there are three shafts—two downcast, and one over the engine-furnace—by which the ventilation is obtained.

The primary cause of the accident was the ignition of a "blower" of gas by the blasting of the coal at the extreme "dip point" at the southernmost extremity of the workings. It seems that the mine was being connected with a new shaft which had been sunk to the southward, and a straight heading was being driven through the coal in the direction of this shaft. About seven or half-past seven on Monday morning the men engaged in the operation found it necessary to "blast" the coal, and a charge of powder ("a shot") was accordingly fired. It seems that the coal in the new workings gave out a great quantity of gas, and the men were obliged to use lamps to ward off danger. One of them states that "the gas was coming out at a great rate." The shot was fired, and it ignited a "blower" of the gas, which exploded, set fire to the coal, and blew down a portion of the air-course. At this time there were about 250 men and boys in the mine, and when so alarming an occurrence in one part of the workings had taken place, the reasonable inference seems to be that the persons in charge of the mine should have sent word to all the men warning them that there was danger of an explosion. Some of the men, however, say that this was not done. It appears that George Laighton, the bottom steward, an experienced and intelligent man, endeavoured to put out the fire without allowing the miners to become cognisant of its existence and the danger it entailed. He went with a party of the men, and commenced building a solid brick "stopping" to restore the ventilation. The work was carried on vigorously, and an attempt made concurrently to put out the fire; but neither seems to have been successful. The foul air accumulated in the mine until, at about half-past eleven o'clock, a fearful explosion took place, the gas having fired when the coal was burning. The effect of the explosion was most disastrous, many of the air-courses were blown down, and the miners began to flock to the bottom of the main shaft. Many of them received their first warning of danger by the presence of the deadly after-damp in their workings.

The alarm among the miners became great, and large numbers congregated at the bottom of the shaft; but notwithstanding the excitement the shaft was worked with quickness and order, and many of the men were rescued. Hopes were entertained that the whole would be brought out before any serious calamity took place—an event which was dreaded every moment in consequence of the rapid accumulation of gas. The communication between some parts of the mine and the shaft had been destroyed by the second explosion, and a number of men and boys, variously estimated at from fifty to seventy, were still in the mine. The hope of rescue appeared every moment growing fainter, and the fears of those who were in safety on the pit bank were deeply moved on behalf of the comrades who were threatened with such a fate. As is always the case on such occasions, a number of noble fellows volunteered to go down into the mine and search for those who had been cut off from succour by the progress of the suffocating vapour. Five men, named George Langton, the bottom steward; Henry Langton, his eldest son; Charles Fisher, John Parkin, and Benjamin Heyland, were the volunteers; and it is one of the most melancholy facts connected with the calamity that these noble men became involved in the fate of those whom they were endeavouring to rescue. They had been for some time in the mine, and a number of the injured men—some of them in such a condition that death would have been welcomed as a release from intolerable agony—had been sent to the pit bank, when suddenly a third explosion took place, about one o'clock, and sealed the fate of all who were then in the mine. The effect of the repeated explosions had been, of course, almost wholly to destroy the means of ventilating the mine. The doors and stoppings in nearly every part of the mine had been demolished, and the current of air, no longer compelled to pass through the whole of the mine, on its way to the upcast shaft, was felt only in the direct level from one shaft to the other. The headings and boardings were totally without ventilation, and became magazines of explosive gas. An "overthrow," or buckled archway, which was built on the incline, about 160 yards from the culps, to carry the air over the workings, was blown down, and the ventilation was necessarily destroyed in that part of the mine. In other parts of the workings the force of the blast produced the same effects. When the third explosion took place a consultation was held at the pit bank, and, as the shaft-year was not injured, several persons volunteered to go down and rescue the poor fellows who remained in the mine. The attempt to penetrate the workings was, however, entirely fruitless ofught save danger to those who made it. Repeated efforts were made, but all ended in disappointment. The men found they could pass with comparative ease along the main road between the upcast and downcast shafts for a short time after the third blast in consequence of the current of air which was travelling over the level; but in a short time this path became impassable by the advance of the fire and "after-damp;" and at about four o'clock orders were issued to allow no more men to descend the shaft. When the last party returned, they reported that the place was so full of foul vapour that they found it impossible to proceed more than ten or twelve yards from the bottom of the shaft. This was a plain and fearful indication of the fate of those who remained in the mine, and the survivors abandoned all hope that any more would be rescued alive. The unhappy fulfilment of the gloomy forebodings that had been entertained gave rise to a very distressing scene around the pit. The relatives of the miners had clustered around the mine in an incredibly short time after the news of the second explosion spread abroad, and a degree of anxiety which words cannot depict was visible on the countenances of the wives and mothers and other relatives of the men. As the "cage" made repeated ascents before the third explosion, each time bringing a number of men to the safety of the pit bank, the joyous feelings of their relatives or friends were manifested with more or less of demonstration. Some of the men were seriously affected by the after-damp, but they recovered in a few minutes with the pure air, and were able to proceed to their homes.

As soon as it became known that nothing more could be attempted, the anxious crowd on the pit hill considerably diminished, and few remained about but those officially connected with the colliery. The mourners had gone to their desolate homes, and those whose husbands or sons had been rescued were eager to administer assistance or consolation to those in less fortunate circumstances. The houses of mourning might be met with on every hand in Worsbrough, in Bury-row, in Barnsley, and on Worsbrough-common. In the latter little village no fewer than seventeen places were vacant, their occupiers being in the ill-fated mine. One woman in Bury-row was widowed for the second time. Her first husband was killed in the terrible explosion at Darley Main Colliery many years ago, and her second has perished in Edmond's Main. Sons have been snatched away; brothers, fathers, and even grandfathers are among those that are gone, and grievous will be the distress in many a family this Christmas-tree. The bread-winners are taken away, and only lonely and helpless women are left.

The explosion turns out to have been of a much more destructive and terrible character than was at first reported. The deaths, it is now believed, will not be short of a hundred. The names of forty-six of the dead have been already ascertained, and many others are not up to this time accounted for. The pit is still on fire, and a consultation with the Government Inspector is now going on in order to devise some plan for extinguishing it. As one means to this end, a trench is being dug to flood the pit with water.

MEMORIAL TO WILLS THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLORER.—A fund has been raised in Totnes, the native town of the late James Will, the Australian explorer, Mr. Wills (who will be remembered for his share in the recent and unfortunate expedition of the lamented Beechey), in which it is proposed to commemorate his memory in a suitable and lasting manner. Some difference of opinion appears to exist as to the form of the memorial. The committee appointed at the preliminary meeting were unable to come to a decision on the subject, Mr. W. O'Brien having suggested that a reservoir should be constructed, to be called the "Wills Reservoir," which would not only form a lasting memorial of the deceased and his services, but be of much service to the place by providing an ample supply of water for general purposes, and for better security against fire. Mr. O'Brien also suggested the erection of a fountain on the Cliffs in conjunction with this reservoir. The plan is entertained with much favour by the inhabitants, many of whom have promised to double their donations in order to carry out Mr. O'Brien's suggestions in an efficient manner.

LAW AND CRIME.

HALL V. SEMPLE.

The action "Hall v. Semple," which has occupied several days in the Court of Queen's Pleas, is one of such great public interest that we feel justified in devoting to it a report, although necessarily condensed, somewhat more detailed than is usual in these columns. The cause of action was an alleged infringement of the plaintiff's right of a false certificate of his lunacy, signed by the defendant, a surgeon in another city, and also by another medical practitioner, included in the action. The plaintiff was a claimant and plaintiff in a business in Tottenham-court-road. He was unfortunate in his married life. According to his own account his wife was a violent, drunken woman, who was in the habit of raving his goods and spending the proceeds, and of creating disturbances in his shop and outside, to the great injury of his trade. Her misconduct began about three weeks after his marriage, in 1851. He had on several occasions been obliged to apply to a Police Court, in order to obtain protection against her, and she had more than once been bound over to keep the peace in consequence. She continually ran into debt with sailors and others. The plaintiff, who is reported to have given his evidence with great clearness and intelligence, deposed as follows:

On the 13th of July last defendant called and asked to see Mrs. Hall. Plaintiff declined to see her unless he first knew defendant's business. Defendant said he had called about her bad breast. He replied that, if so, his wife had indeed had it; she had no bad breast. He told defendant that Dr. Griffiths had attended her for twenty years, and he added, he was sure the defendant, if he were a gentleman, would not lend himself to the running up another bill. His wife, who had been watching them, came out, and the defendant walked towards her. Plaintiff said, "Permit me, sir, you are not aware of the unhappy state in which we live, and of the continually troubling me in debt?" He said, "Then it appears that you are the injured party. I have heard something of this, my name is Hall." Plaintiff then said, "Oh, if you know all about it, I need say no more." Plaintiff walked back to the front of the shop. That was all that passed. He was not excited; neither did he charge his wife with improperly associating with other men. He never slept with a drawn sword under the bed; nor had he threatened to stab her. He never threatened to murder any one. The above interview was the only one he ever had with defendant. On the night of the 20th of June, about ten o'clock, when about to open his door with a key, he found a man standing against it. The latter said, "Is your name Hall?" Plaintiff replied, "Yes; what do you want of me?" The man said, "Some of your friends have got supper here, very jolly, and want you to come and join them." Plaintiff said, "You can't make a mi take; you cannot mean me." When he got the key in the door he found it was fastened. Another man then placed himself in front of him, saying, "You must go with us." He took a roundabout plaintiff's neck and the other round his waist, and they began to struggle desperately, tried to force him into a cab which constantly drew up. He resisted violently, put one arm through the carriage-door, and the other through the spokes of the wheel. The neighbours were alarmed and assembled round him. The men said they had a right to take him, and showed a paper which the policeman said he could not tell him what it said to the inspector. "These men say they have authority to take me, be kind enough to look at it." He did so, and said, "Yes, Mr. Hall, it is a legal document, and I would advise you to go quietly with them." Plaintiff acted on that advice, got into the cab, the men with him, and they drove towards Fulham. They stopped at a public-house on the road, and one of them said, "You give us a pretty good busting, and we are getting thirsty, and should like something to drink." They had some brandy and water, and he some beer, but thinking something might have been put into the porter he threw it out of the cab window. He paid for what was left. Plaintiff was taken to "Monster House" asylum, Fulham. He got there between twelve and one o'clock, and he was placed in a ward where there were madmen.

Shortly after his arrival at the asylum he was informed by the proprietor, Mr. Elliott, that he was discharged. His wife afterwards made a complaint against him (false, as he alleged), and he was bound over in his own recognizance of £10 to keep the peace. The defendant attended the hearing. Under his wife's pillow plaintiff found a certificate signed by defendant, and which ran thus:

I hereby certify that Mrs. Hall is an ill-used woman, and that there is no truth in the infamous charges brought against her, but that she deserves the sympathy of her friends and of the public.

Numerous witnesses, including Dr. Stone, medical attendant at the asylum, testified to plaintiff's sanity. Mr. Elliott, of the asylum, said—

He had examined the plaintiff again and again and discovered no indications of insanity. He had tested him closely respecting the statements in the certificate. The plaintiff spoke of his wife's conduct, especially in having him up before magistrates, and her extraordinary character and behaviour. And he spoke of statements of his contained in the certificates themselves, and asserted their truth. In particular, he stated that his wife was rubbing him by continually annoying him in his business, &c. He did not remember anything said as to his alleged statement that his wife had gone with other men.

Mr. Chambers—Was it your opinion that he was labouring under any delusion?

Witness (with great gravity and deliberation)—My opinion was that, if the facts he stated were true, he was not under any delusion. On the 1st of August the defendant wrote to him the following letter:

"Sir,—I heard with surprise that it is in contemplation to send out of your asylum a man named Hall, who was taken there the other day. As the man is, in my opinion, a dangerous lunatic, and he is now confined under legal authority—one of the certificates being signed by myself—I beg that he may not be discharged until his wife, who is in danger of her life, has an opportunity of laying her case before the Commissioners in Lunacy, to whom she will appeal immediately; and I am willing to appear before the Commissioners to justify my own conduct in the matter."

The plaintiff was discharged upon the following certificate, signed by two Commissioners in Lunacy, who visited the asylum in performance of their duty:

We had a long and special interview with the patient last received (Hall), and which suggested the necessity of a full inquiry into his history and condition. In examining the certificates under which he was admitted on the 31st ult., it appeared that one of them, dated on the 29th of July, was founded on a visit to the patient on the 13th of June, and is, consequently, wholly invalid. It follows that the patient can no longer be lawfully detained. Patients' Book, Aug. 2.—The patient referred to was admitted on the 31st ult. The second certificate is signed by Mr. Gay, and is invalid, by reason of his stating that he examined the patient on the 18th of June.

The defence was not that the plaintiff was insane, but that the defendant had acted in good faith in giving the certificate upon his own observation, and upon representations made to him by the wife and others.

Mrs. Hall deposed that she charged her husband with cruelty all through her married life. It commenced the first month after their marriage. He had deserted her and neglected her. He left her a year and nine months after the marriage. After the second child was born he stripped the place, left her, and he did not see her again for eleven months. He told the parish officers that she had done everything that was bad, but he would not allow her 18s. a week for herself and the two children. He had always used foul language to her. In attempting to strike her once across the table he knocked out two of her mother's teeth, who was trying to defend her. He had threatened to take her life with a sword, and he used violence towards her every week. He had thrown water over her, and had made a paper funnel and blew blacklead over her. She gave him no provocation. In consequence of his threats they had slept apart for eight years. She had frequently told him that he was out of his mind, and that she would be obliged to have him confined in a lunatic asylum. He had for years slept with a drawn sword by the side of the bed. "He would get crowds round the door, saying, 'Here he is, drunk again, drunk again. Go upstairs, there's a good woman; you have just had one pint of brandy, and there is plenty upstairs.' She was not in the habit of taking spirits, nor were any kept in the house. She attended sales, and sometimes pledged the things she purchased there. When he refused to give her money, which was always the case,

she had taken a few things from the shop. She had had many black eyes from him. He had thrown a carving-knife over her head. She attributed his conduct to insanity. She took her husband to Dr. Guy, and said, "I have brought my poor husband to see you." Dr. Guy asked him how he was, felt his pulse, and then looked at his tongue, and then her husband opened the door and ran across the square. She also called in Dr. Semple. They gave her a certificate and she went to Mr. Elliott. She did not believe that her husband was a madman, but that he was labouring under a delusion. The defendant was a stranger to her. Mrs. Semple had been a customer for some years. She called on the defendant and told him that she considered her husband ought to be taken care of, for he was not fit to be at large; she felt certain that he would do away with her, as he was getting worse every day.

A Miss Sarson, called as a witness for the defence, offered the following illustrations of her ideas of evidence:—

I reside in Robert-street, Hampstead-road, and have known Mr. and Mrs. Hall for twenty-seven years. I left visiting them on account of the disagreeable language used by Mr. Hall. I was godmother to the two eldest girls, and also godfoster to Mrs. Hall.

The Judge.—Well, never mind that.

Witness.—But it is the truth, my Lord. When Mrs. Hall was confined of Mrs. Wright that is, I was at the house and saw that the room was quite stripped. That was at the time of the coronation.

Mr. Chambers.—And before the Prince of Wales was born.

Witness.—Well, that caused me to be godmother. Mrs. Hall was very penitent, and I lent her the money to pay for the christening. The eldest child had not been christened, and when we went to the church I said to Mrs. Hall, "What a shocking think it would be if she died without being christened, and"—

The Judge.—You lent her the money to pay for the christening?

Witness.—I did, my Lord.

Judge.—And I hope you saved the child.

Witness.—I have seen acts of violence on the part of Mr. Hall towards his wife—not absolutely striking, but hitting and swearing. Eight years ago I was at the house helping to paper the walls, when Mr. Hall came up and tore it all down. He rubbed a candle against the wall, which had been newly papered, and he threw the slopes over Mrs. Hall. He tore the curtains off the bed. My sister lent Mr. Hall £50, and he repaid her. He used to be suspected of breaking aside the verdict on a bill of exceptions. But what we would point out is that the whole fault of this shameful imprisonment of an Englishman will rest upon the unscrupulous agents of the work, but upon the scandalous defect in our laws, in giving the effect of a judicial warrant to the signatures of two doctors, whose evidence of matters even within their own province of knowledge and study is received with shouts of scornful and contemptuous laughter by a jury and audience of men possessed of ordinary common sense.

temptation of pressing their captured lunatic to stand trial to them in brandy-and-water. He insists upon being taken to the station-house, and by strength of resistance and outcry convalesces his point. He is there recommended by the police to go quickly, seeing that the certificate authorising his capture appeared to be regular. He accedes, and accompanies the boozing ruffians, whom he has so requested, while wisely declining to drink with them, under prudent apprehension of tricks with his liquor. The Visiting Commissioners order his discharge, not upon the ground of his obvious sanity, but upon a technical flaw in the certificate. No sooner is it known or feared that he may be released, than Dr. Semple forwards a letter to the asylum, restating his opinion as to the "patient's" being a dangerous lunatic, and protesting against his discharge. The same doctor also gives the wife an extraordinary document, purporting to be a certificate to the effect that her husband's charge against her are without foundation, and that she is an ill-used woman. These two documents appear to us to be surely to have been given in excess of the doctor's duties. As for the former, it appears to us one of the most important points in the whole case is his bearing upon the apparent motives of the defendant. The damage has, however, been assessed by a jury, and may or may not be recovered from the defendant, unless he should happen to be succeeded in breaking aside the verdict on a bill of exceptions. But what we would point out is that the whole fault of this shameful imprisonment of an Englishman will rest upon the unscrupulous agents of the work, but upon the scandalous defect in our laws, in giving the effect of a judicial warrant to the signatures of two doctors, whose evidence of matters even within their own province of knowledge and study is received with shouts of scornful and contemptuous laughter by a jury and audience of men possessed of ordinary common sense.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEIT £5 NOTE withdrawn from the Bank of England, the name of Mr. Home Smith, has been sent to a committee of the Stock and Banking Committee, the quotations for which, for Monday, Nov. 27, are marked 92d. 1s. 6d. to 1s. 2d.; 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. and Nov. 28, three per cent., 92d. 6s. £1000000 Bank of England premium. Bank Stock has been 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.

Italian Stocks, &c., have changed slightly. Inflated, in exchange, American securities have risen, &c. The Five per cent., 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. premium. The Debentures have fallen to 1s. 7d. and the Bonds to 2s. 2d. premium.

The claims from New York have ranged from 2s. 6d. to gold, and 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. The value of the bullion related to the Bonds is 2s. 7d. 8s.

The German securities have been sold at 1s. 1d., and 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.

A few Italian stocks have been held in the Exchequer, in Exchange, the best ones having come down to 2s. 7d. and the rest, Exchequer Bonds, by the London Government Securities at 1s. 10d. per cent.

Great Britain's annual heating, at a rate of 1 per cent., but in the market for Italian stocks an improved facility has been observed. Other foreign Bonds, &c., at more recent prices have had a downward tendency. French Consols, three months, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; Paris, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; and Turin, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. Italian Government Bonds per cent. have been done at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. Naples, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. Three per cent., 1s. 4d. Busto, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. Five per cent., 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. Tuscan, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. Italy, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. and the New Piedmont, 7s. 1d. Turkish Four per cent., 1s. 10d. and Indian Five per cent., 7s. 1d.

Government Bonds, &c., have been well supported. Agra and United Services have ranged 8s. 1d.; Alliance of London and Liverpool, 1s. 6d.; Australia, 7s. 1d.; Bank of Egypt, 2s. 6d.; Bank of France, 1s. 10d.; Portugal, Three per cent., 1s. 4d.; Busto, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. Three per cent., 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. Old Sardinia, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. Three per cent., 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. Turkey, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. Three per cent., 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. and the new, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.

The Italian stocks have been in full average request, and bonds, &c., generally, have been well supported. Agra and United Services have ranged 8s. 1d.; Alliance of London and Liverpool, 1s. 6d.; Australia, 7s. 1d.; Bank of Egypt, 2s. 6d.; Bank of France, 1s. 10d.; Portugal, Three per cent., 1s. 4d.; Busto, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. Three per cent., 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. Old Sardinia, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. Three per cent., 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. Turkey, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. Three per cent., 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. and the new, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.

The dealers in the following share Marks have been far from numerous, & very little change has taken place in price compared with last week.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Very moderate imports of English wheat have been in this week, & quoted as follows:—We have more import of 1s. 10d. to 1s. 12d. per cwt., but inferior qualities have given way to better. Foreign wheat—the show of which has been very good, & the market inquiry, at nearly previous rates. There has been only a small sale for both English and foreign barley, on former terms. We have no change to make in the value of malt, & have ruled awhale lower, with a heavy demand. Both beans and peas have been ruled on lower terms. The flour trade has suffered a slight decline, 2s. 4d. per cwt. up to 2s. 6d.

EGGS.—C. COX.—White, Essex and Kent, red, 4s. to 2s. 6d. ditto, white, the best, 3s. 6d. grinding, red, 2s. to 2s. 6d. grinding, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. (including 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. mounting, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. to 43s. 6d. to 44s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. to 50s. 6d. to 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. to 53s. 6d. to 54s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. to 56s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. to 58s. 6d. to 59s. 6d. to 60s. 6d. to 61s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. to 63s. 6d. to 64s. 6d. to 65s. 6d. to 66s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. to 68s. 6d. to 69s. 6d. to 70s. 6d. to 71s. 6d. to 72s. 6d. to 73s. 6d. to 74s. 6d. to 75s. 6d. to 76s. 6d. to 77s. 6d. to 78s. 6d. to 79s. 6d. to 80s. 6d. to 81s. 6d. 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